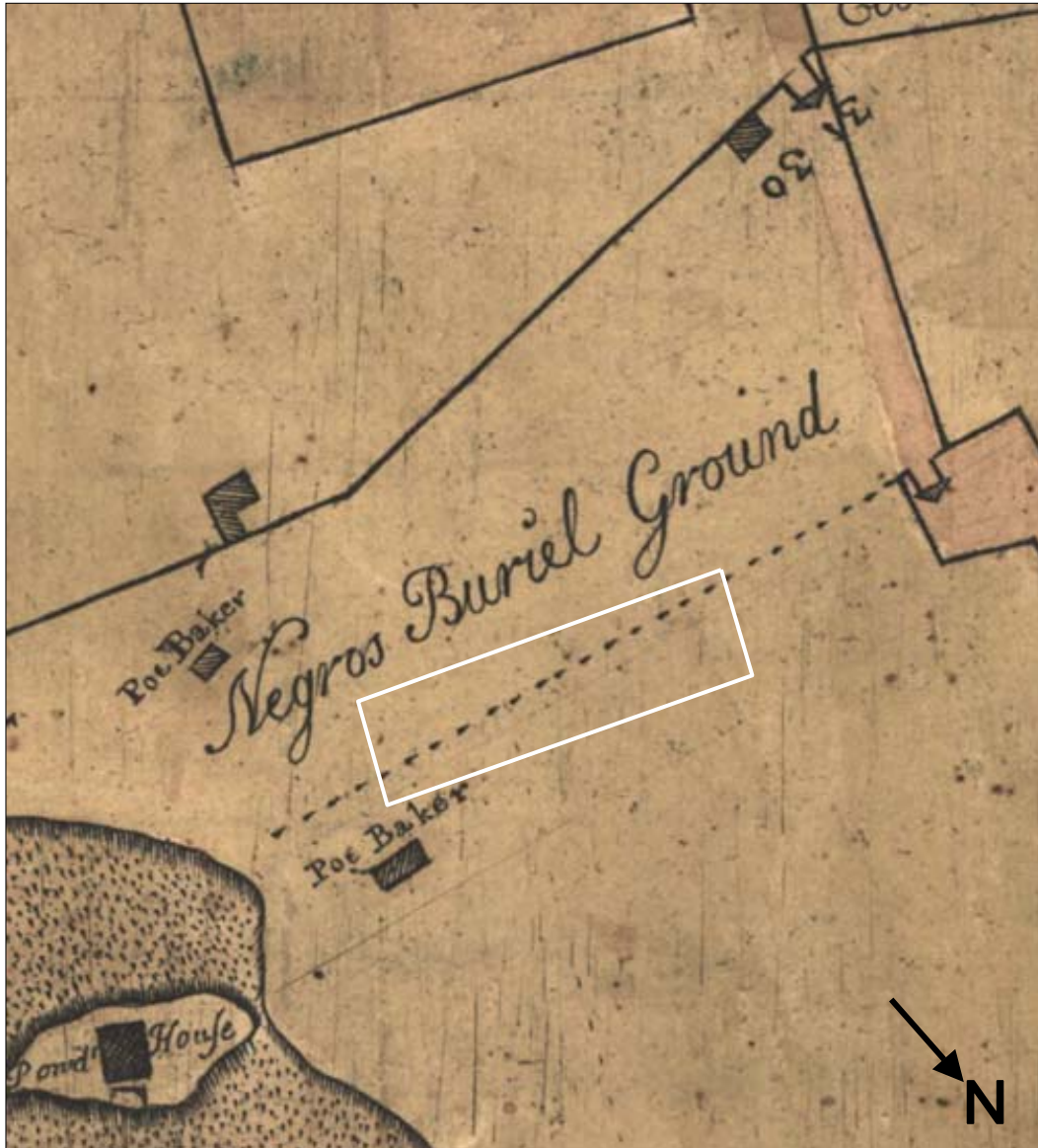


**NEW YORK AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND
ARCHAEOLOGY FINAL REPORT**

VOLUME 3. DESCRIPTIONS OF BURIALS 201 THROUGH 435

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PREPARED BY HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

**FOR THE UNITED STATES GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEASTERN AND CARIBBEAN REGION**

FEBRUARY 2006

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the views of the U.S. General Services Administration or Howard University.***

*Cover art: Detail of Maerschalk Plan (Francis Maerschalk, 1754) with an overlay showing the location of
the archaeologically excavated portion of the African Burial Ground. Library of Congress.*

NOTES ON THE DRAWINGS

The editors' decision to use original drawings rather than re-rendering them was not based solely on expediency. In fact, time spent preparing the field drawings for reproduction herein was equivalent to what it would have taken to trace (either mechanically or digitally) each burial drawing. But each step removed from the original observation is likely to result in a loss of information, and so even in cases where the original drawing was fairly rough (and these are not many) we have elected to retain the excavation team's sketch. The preparation involved digitally scanning the drawings, then removing some of the labeling. The full, un-retouched drawings are retained in the project archive in the original and as .tif files.

Margo Schur (now Margo Meyer) was responsible for rendering the majority of field drawings, and her work speaks for itself. Ms. Schur and the other site artists, notably Wendy Williams, took on the arduous and painstaking task of recording details of each burial *in situ*. Thanks to their diligence and talent, and to the equally careful work of photographer Dennis Seckler, assisted by Stan Bottitta, the visual recordation for most burials is excellent.

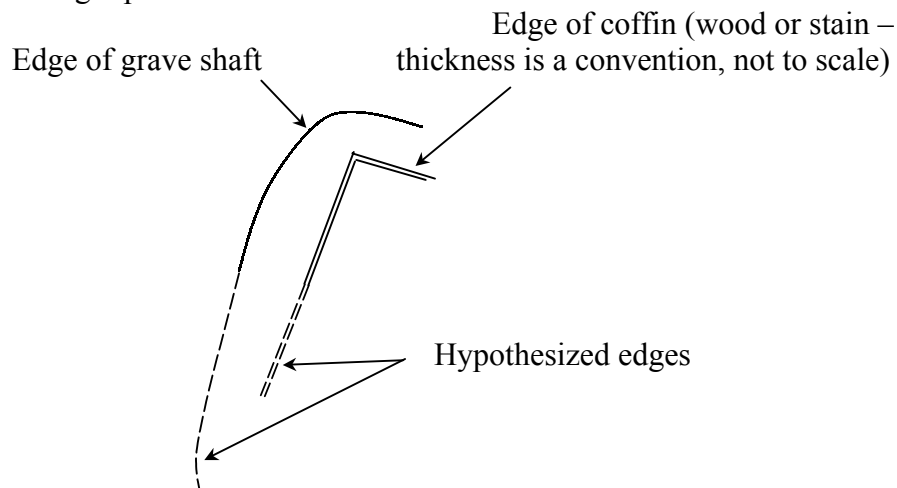
The "S" and "E" coordinates refer to the site grid (see site map). Elevations are not shown. The numerous depths recorded on the original drawings are important for reconstructing stratigraphic relationships and site topography, but the actual measurements are in depths below temporary datum points and require conversion to elevations.

Drawing conventions are as follows; there are some variations (especially among burials excavated early in the project) in the drawings reproduced in the burial descriptions.

├ nail

×├ or × vertically-oriented nail

/ or ↗ straight pin



BURIALS 201 THROUGH 250

Burial 201

Catalog # 1168

Datum Point: 43

Grid coordinates: S59.5/E70.5

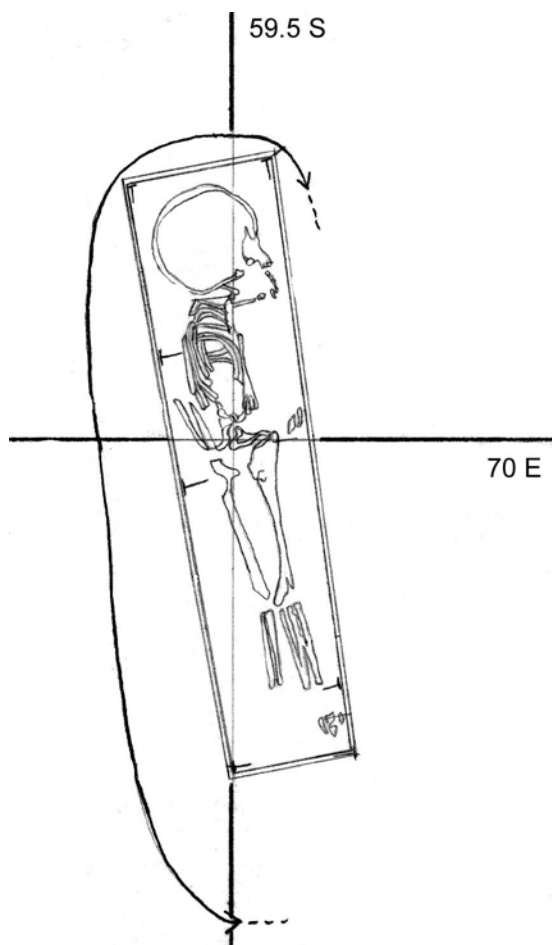
Elevation of cranium: 3.25' asl

TemporalGroup: Late

Burial 201 held the remains of a child between 1 ½ and 3 ½ years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the cemetery in Lot 14. The mottled grave fill held only a tobacco pipe stem fragment. The small rectangular coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 3.56' asl. Nails were recorded at the corners and the sides. The child was buried supine with his or her head to the west, and turned to the left. Skeletal remains were in very poor condition, crushed and eroded, the long bones flattened. Several parts of the skeleton had deteriorated to nothing,

Three fragments of copper-alloy straight pins were recovered, including one found during laboratory cleaning of the frontal bone and maxilla. These and the coffin remains were the only artifacts directly associated with Burial 201.

Burial 201 appeared to be isolated from other burials; however, the surrounding area was heavily disturbed, and it is likely that nearby graves had been destroyed. Because of its location north of the fence that once bounded the cemetery, Burial 201 has been designated a Late Group burial.

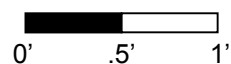


Burial #: 201

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/9/92

Drawing #: 495



Burial 202

Series 11

Catalog # 1171

Datum Point: 73

Grid coordinates: S85.5/E70

Elevation of cranium: 3.40' asl

Temporal Group: Early

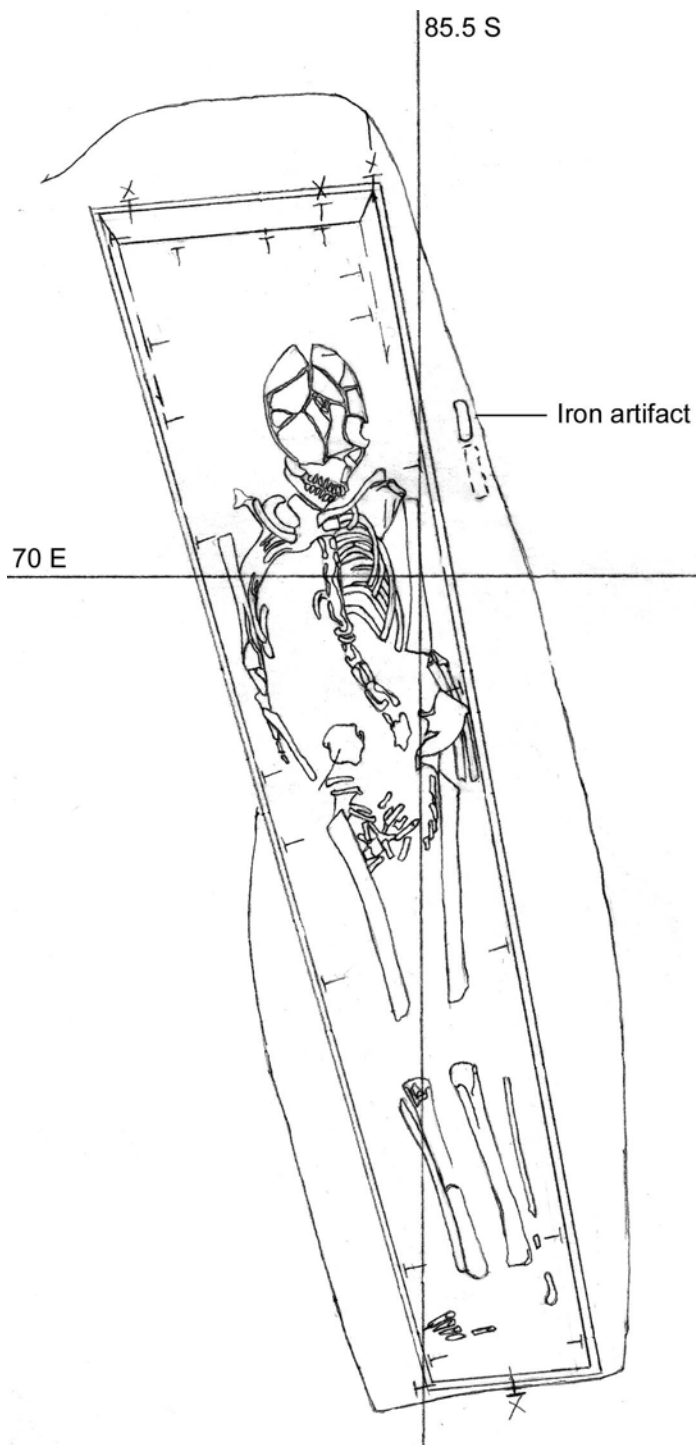
Burial 202 was of an adolescent (likely female) between 12 and 18 years of age. The grave lay immediately beneath and within the same grave shaft as Burial 121, and the two coffins were aligned. The grave shaft fill was recorded as mottled strong brown sand, grey-brown silty clay, and dark yellow-brown sandy clay. Excavators initially had a difficult time distinguishing the grave shaft outline due to the balk left during excavation of Burial 119 to the south.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.08', and the bottom was reached at 3.03'. It was four-sided in shape, tapering toward the foot, and a wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as white spruce. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. The deceased had been placed in the supine position with her head to the west and her arms at her sides, hands over her pelvis. An iron object was found to the north of the coffin, and labeled in the field as a possible coffin handle; however, its provenience does not support this interpretation. The object was set aside to be x-rayed but was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center.

The skeletal remains were in poor condition. The hands and feet were poorly preserved, and the left foot was missing. The right ribs were almost gone and the skull was crushed and flattened. All of the remains were soft and difficult to remove, with the bone splintering and cracking. Extraneous bone found along the south wall of the woman's coffin was from Burial 120.

Burial 202 was immediately overlain by and shared a grave shaft with Burial 121, a child of 2 ½ to 4 ½ years. The two burials either were interred at the same time or Burial 121 was later placed deliberately within the Burial 202 grave (though this seems unlikely since no separate grave shaft was discerned). The Burial 202 grave shaft was directly adjacent to the grave shafts of Burial 119 and Burial 120. Long bones from the woman in Burial 120, apparently displaced when Burial 119 was interred, had been placed in a small pile against the south side of the Burial 202 coffin. This indicates that Burial 202 was already in place when Burial 119 was interred.

Because of these stratigraphic relationships and the coffin shape Burial 202 is assigned to the Early Group.

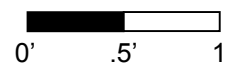


Burial #: 202

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/26/92

Drawing #: 457



Burial 203

Catalog # 1174

Datum Point: 44

Grid coordinates: S59.5/E77

Elevation of Cranium: 4.04' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 203 was of an adolescent, aged twelve to eighteen, whose sex could not be determined from the skeletal remains. The grave was located in the northern part of the cemetery, at the west side of Lot 15. Its northeastern edge had been damaged by a later privy. The grave shaft fill soil was described as compacted clay, mostly yellow but mottled with blue-green. Brick fragments were noted within the soil, and various other grave fill artifacts were recovered, including mammal bone, a stoneware sherd, an oyster shell fragment, and a few wood fragments.

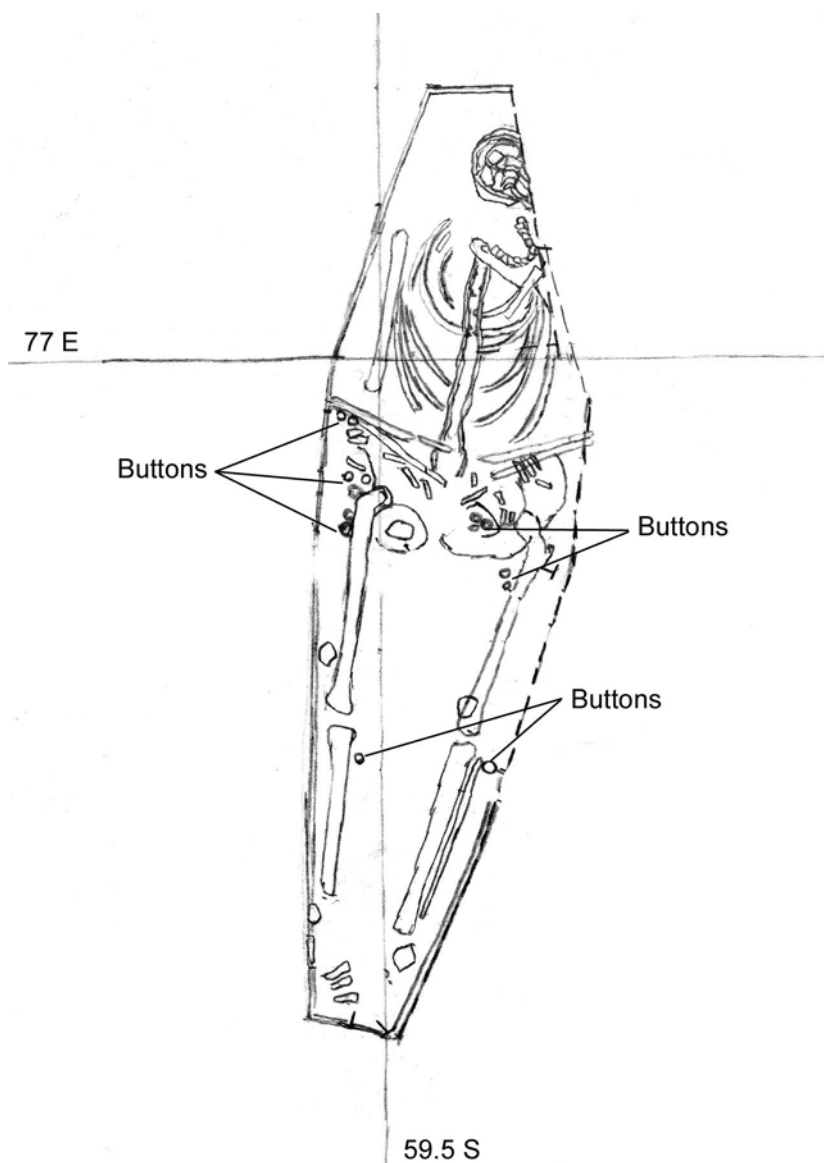
The lid of the hexagonal coffin was encountered at an elevation of 3.96' asl. Numerous nail fragments were recovered, though only a few are depicted on the field drawing. Excavation of the privy obliterated most of the north coffin wall and damaged the cranium and left arm/shoulder area. The youth had been buried in supine position, head to the west, and legs extended. The arms were crossed over the lower abdomen, with hands resting on opposite sides. Skeletal remains were in very poor condition.

Fourteen buttons were recorded *in situ* in the field, one at each knee, two alongside the top of each femur, three at each ilium, and two at the right side of the body adjacent to the right elbow. In the laboratory, however, only eight buttons were counted. It is likely several of the buttons had separated, causing over-counting in the field. Although the skeletal remains offered no clear indication of this individual's sex, the positioning of the buttons are typical of 18th-century knee breeches, typically male attire. The two near the right arm may have been from a shirt. All of the buttons were of identical manufacture, size (13 – 15 mm in diameter), and composition. They were wooden, with copper-alloy shanks, possibly covered in leather. In addition to the buttons, two small copper-alloy straight pin fragments were recovered from the heavy fraction of the stomach area soil sample.



Burial 203 did not overlap with and did not appear aligned with any other burials, although the privy and other disturbances may have destroyed other graves in the immediate area.

Burial 203 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.

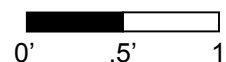


Burial #: 203

Drawn by: E. S.

Date: 2/23/92

Drawing #: 452



Burial 204

Series 22

Catalog # 1177 and 1176

Datum Point: 79

Grid coordinates: S77.5/E98

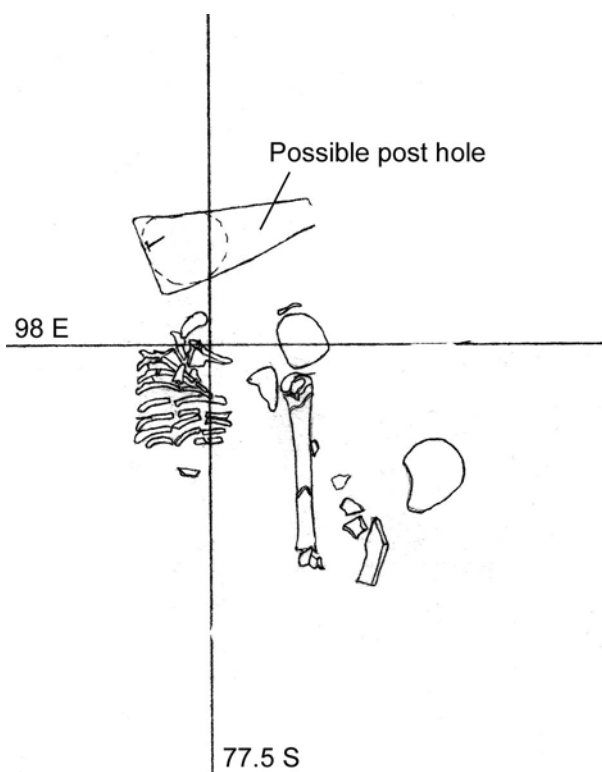
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.81' asl

Temporal Group: Late

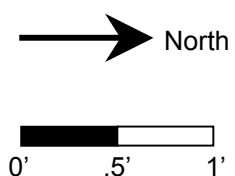
Burial 204 consisted of the partial remains of an adult (probably a woman), whose age could not be determined. No grave cut outline or coffin was preserved, and only the left ribs, scapula, clavicle and humerus were present. The entire area immediately east of the remains had been excavated by machine for construction of 290 Broadway before archaeologists began hand excavations in this part of the site. The remains were apparently immediately below or possibly within a midden deposit (assigned catalog # 1176). The midden, exposed by machine scraping, extended down to an elevation of 3.40' and contained glass, ceramic fragments, and shell in a matrix of gritty sandy silt with cobbles and pebbles. No artifacts were recovered in association with the human remains, however. Feature 99, a rectangular possible post mold containing wood and nails, lay to the west of the remains such that it would have cut through the skull, providing the remains were in their original position -- however, the remains appeared to excavators to have been dragged by machinery. The precise orientation and position of the remains were therefore not recorded, even though the extant bones appear to have been articulated, with the head to the west.

The Burial 204 remains were first encountered at an elevation of 3.81', and the lowest recorded elevation was 3.52'.

Because this interment overlay Burials 207 (which is assigned to the Late Group) as well as another grave, Burial 234, Burial 204 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial #: 204
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 2/23/92
Drawing #: 448



Burial 205

Catalog # 1178

Datum Point: 62

Grid coordinates: S59.5/E102

Elevation of Cranium: 0.41' asl

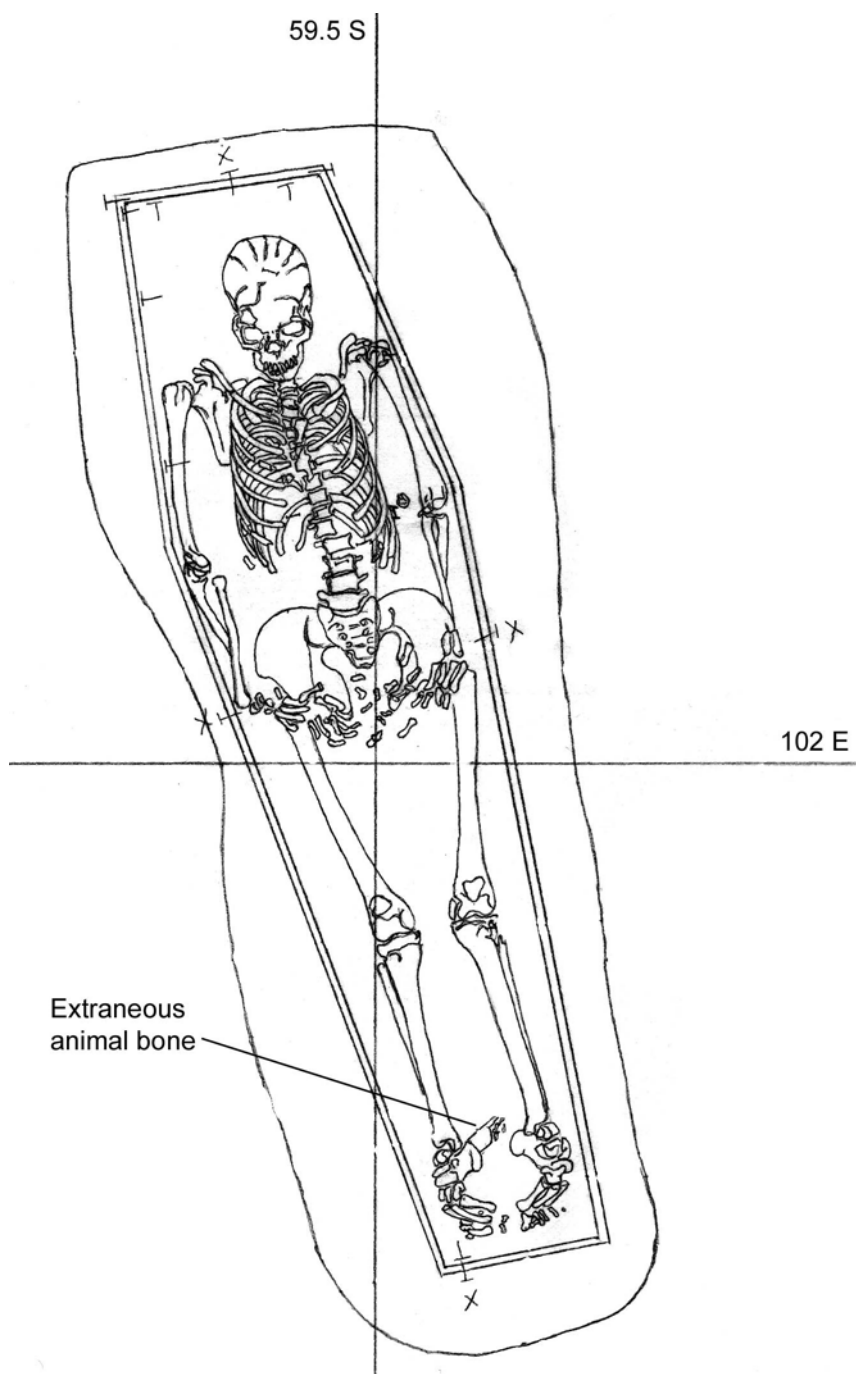
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 205 was of a woman between 18 and 20 years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, along the western edge of Lot 16. The soil in its shaft was observed to be predominately brown and grey clayey silt, with pockets of sand and charcoal and brick fragments. The field notes allude to the presence of shell in the grave fill; however, no shell was collected or cataloged from this burial. A substantial amount of bone was recovered from the fill, and the grave was apparently dug into a surface containing an animal waste dump identified in this area. Ceramics were also abundant, predominately salt-glazed stoneware sherd, but also numerous sherds of European wares, including white salt-glazed stoneware, delft, Staffordshire slipware, redware, and Chinese export porcelain. Other grave fill artifacts included pipe stems, olive-green bottle glass, and a piece of cloudy quartz that may have been bifacially flaked.

The coffin lid was hexagonal. Its wood was sampled but not analyzed for species. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The woman had been laid out in supine position, head to the west, with her legs straight and arms extended downward. Her hands may have been resting on her upper thighs or pelvis. The condition of her skeleton was not noted. Ten copper-alloy straight pins were recorded with the skeletal remains. The drawing shows six *in situ*, one on the top of the cranium, one on the cervical vertebra, three on the ribs, and one on the lumbar vertebra.

Burial 205 appears to have been aligned in a north-south row with Burials 209, 179, 180, 171, 190, and 173, and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. These burials comprised a broad demographic range, but all had similar orientations, and were fairly evenly spaced.

Because of its location to the north of the alignment of post holes that marked the former fence line, Burial 205 is assigned to the Late Group.



Burial #: 205

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/5/92

Drawing #: 484



Burial 206

Series 54

Catalog # 1180

Datum Point: 79

Grid coordinates: S75.5/E93

Elevation of coffin lid: 3.31' asl

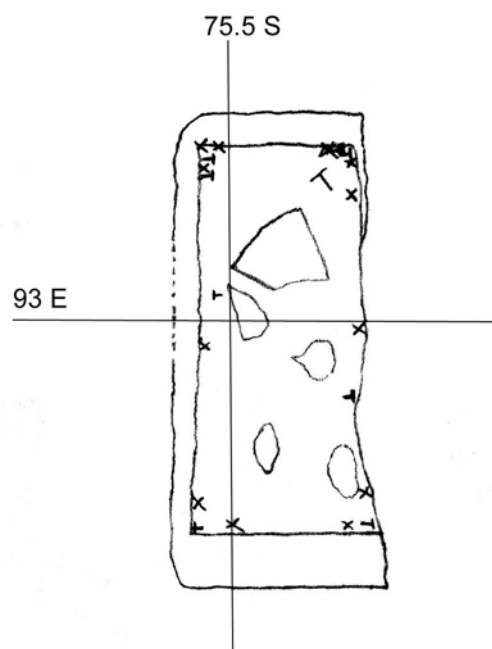
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 206 yielded no human remains. Based on the size of the coffin, it most likely held an infant or small child. The grave shaft outline was rectangular, but was absent on the northern side either because of its truncation by Burial 159's grave shaft or because the two shared a grave. The grave shaft soil was described as mottled grey, brown, and red clayey silt. There were no grave fill artifacts associated with Burial 206.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 3.31', the bottom at 2.91'. The coffin was rectangular in shape and small, approximately 2' by 1'. It was oriented east-west lengthwise. Nails were recovered from the perimeter of the coffin top and bottom, including vertical nails at all four corners. The wood was identified as Red Pine. No artifacts were associated with this burial, except for the coffin remains and a single unidentified seed fragment recovered from an unknown context.

Burials 206 and 161, both children's burials, flanked Burial 159, a woman between 25 and 35 years old, with Burial 206 on the south side and Burial 161 on the north. Field records are somewhat ambiguous regarding the stratigraphic relationship among these burials. When excavators first exposed the burials, in late January 1992, they believed that Burial 159 intruded upon the others. However, the final field drawing for Burial 159, executed in mid-February, shows its grave shaft outline encompassing both of the child burials (which were excavated later). The elevations of all three burials correspond, and they are oriented parallel to one another. Either Burial 159 was interred subsequent to Burial 206 and possibly also Burial 161, or all three were interred together. In the absence of any material evidence to place them more precisely, all three burials have been assigned to the Middle Group.

It is also possible that Burials 206 and 161, if prior to Burial 159, were part of a row of infant graves that also included Burial 220 to the south. The three infant burials were spaced evenly, about two feet apart, and were parallel.

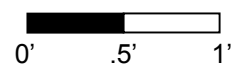


Burial #: 206

Drawn by: P. Fitzpatrick & E.S.

Date: 3/4/92

Drawing #: 480



Burial 207

Series 22

Catalog # 1181, 1179 and 1176

Datum Point: 79

Grid coordinates: S78.5/E95

Elevation of cranium: 3.76' asl

Temporal Group: Late

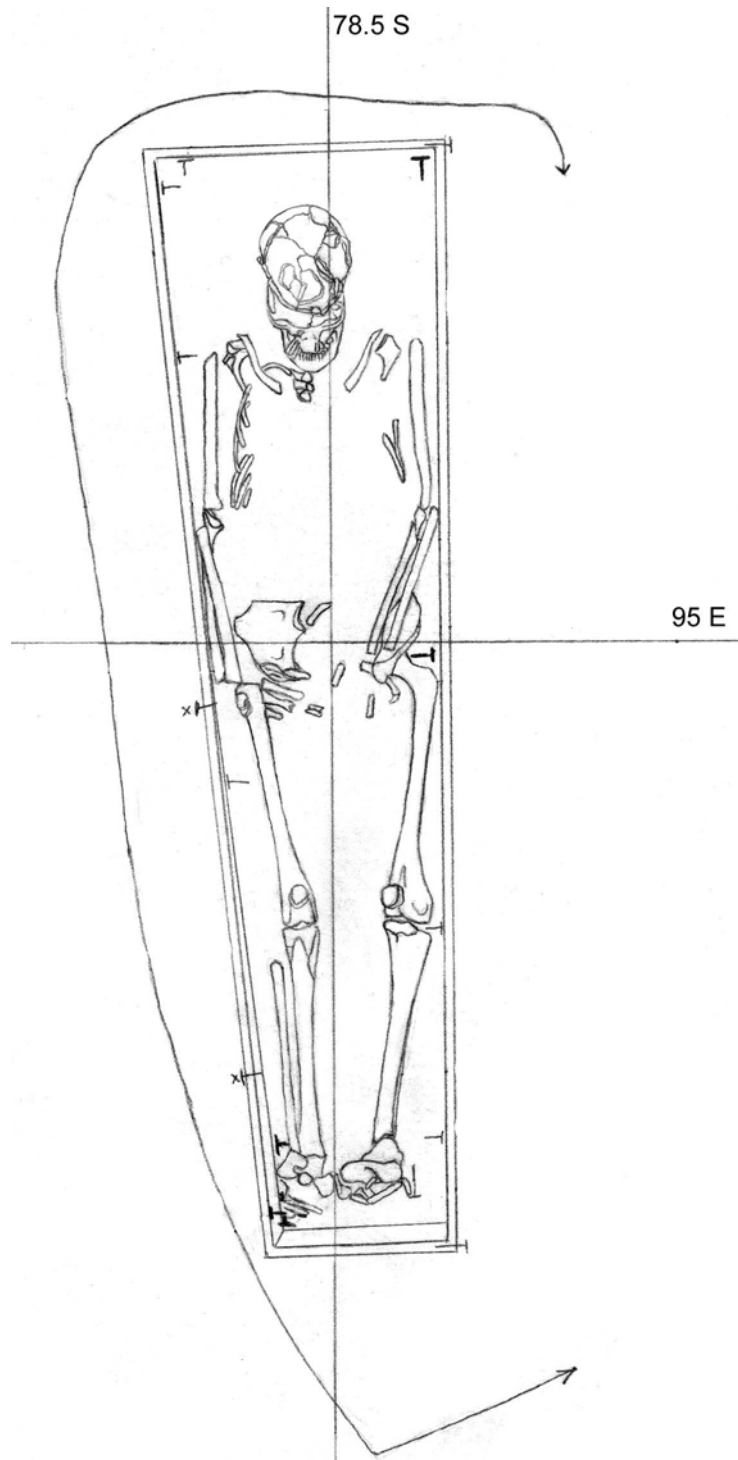
The remains in Burial 207 were identified as a probable woman between 25 and 35 years old. The grave shaft consisted of yellow and grey silt mottled with small cobbles and large pebbles and flecked with charcoal. To excavators, it appeared to have been originally excavated from a surface covered by a midden deposit (see description of Burial 204). The grave shaft outline was wide with rounded corners, but was not visible on the north side. It contained a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, a few sherds of glass, and a fragment of a tobacco pipe stem, along with oyster and clam shells. The excavator also noted the presence of prehistoric lithics, including the base of a projectile point, although no such items were accessioned in the laboratory. In addition, the soil matrix from within the cranium contained a small sherd of hand-painted pearlware, presumably from the soil matrix. (Though later midden material may have slumped into the burial some time after its interment, the presence of the ceramic sherd inside the brain case suggests it came from the original matrix and it places the burial in the period after 1780. Nevertheless, the possibility that the sherd was intrusive should not be ruled out.)

Excavation of the grave began at an elevation of 3.80' and the coffin lid was recorded at 3.74'. The bottom of the burial was at 3.70' in the western portion sloping down to 2.70' at the eastern end. The coffin survived only as a stain; it was apparently 4-sided and may have tapered toward the foot. A number of nails were recorded around the perimeter, including at the two corners of the coffin head. Their placement supports the identification of this as a four-sided coffin. The woman had been placed in the supine position with her head to the west, her hands over her pelvis.

The cranium had been crushed by the weight of the backhoe, and the rest of the skeleton was also in poor condition. The bones of the central torso were all missing, creating a "void" which had resulted in later, overlying deposits slumping into the grave. The "void" was roughly rectangular in shape, measuring 1.05' in length and 0.55' to 0.65' in width. The soil in this area was indistinguishable from the grave fill of Burial 207. The excavator hypothesized that an infant burial may have lain upon the torso of Burial 207, but this would not explain the absence of the woman's skeletal elements. It is possible the torso was disturbed at some time in the past.

The northeast corner of Burial 207 was overlain by displaced skeletal remains designated Burial 204, and the grave of Burial 208, an infant burial, appeared to have been dug into the northern portion of Burial 207's grave shaft. Burial 207 lay slightly above several infant and young-child burials, including the co-interred Burials 234, 224, and 231, Burial 220, and Burial 240.

Though the tapered coffin shape has been considered diagnostic of early burials, Burial 207 appears to be an exception. Because of the presence of pearlware in the soil that had filled the cranial cavity and the fact that the burial clearly post-dated a number of other graves, this burial is assigned to the Late Group (see report Chapter 6 for discussion).

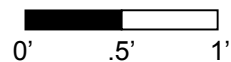


Burial #: 207

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/1/92

Drawing #: 463



Burial 208

Series 22

Catalog # 1182 and 1176

Datum Point: 79

Grid coordinates: S77/E96

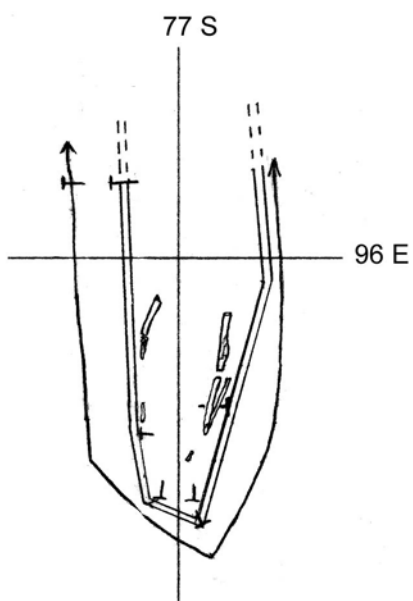
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.70' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 208 was the eastern portion of the grave of an infant 6 months to 1 year old. The area had been scraped by the backhoe and this burial lay close to the exposed surface when hand excavations began. The machine probably destroyed the western portion of the burial. The shaft outline, encompassing a dark grey, slightly sandy silt containing material presumed to be redeposited from a surface midden, became visible within the northern part of the shaft outlined for Burial 207 (which lay below and to the south). Ceramic and brick fragments were contained in the Burial 208 grave fill. The presence of creamware and pearlware would date the grave to the later period of the cemetery, after about 1780, though intrusive material cannot be ruled out considering the considerable damage to this area of the site from construction work during excavations.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 4.0', and the bottom at 3.45'. The child was apparently interred in a coffin that tapered at the foot, with the head to the west. Nails were recorded *in situ*, but their placement does not clarify the shape. The bottom coffin wood was identified as cedar. Skeletal remains consisted mainly of fragments of the fragmented lower leg bones. The backhoe had removed the upper torso.

Burial 208 cut into the grave shaft of Burial 207. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 208 is assigned to the Late Group.

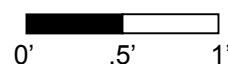


Burial #: 208

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/25/92

Drawing #: 454



Burial 209

Catalog # 1184

Datum Point: 67

Grid coordinates: S42/E94

Elevation of cranium: 0.43' asl

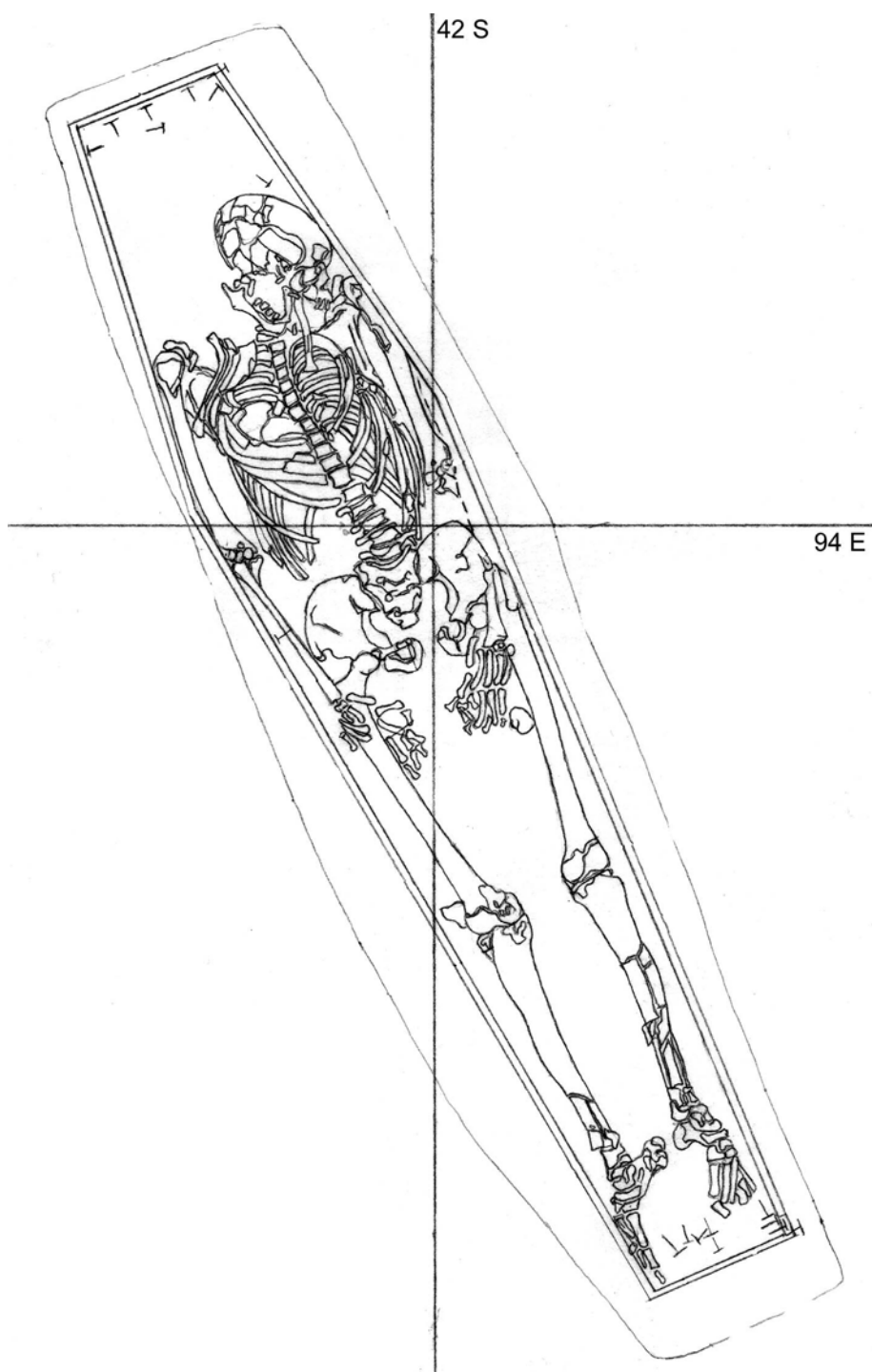
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 209 held the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years of age. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 15. Shaft fill soil was described as brownish-blue silty clay mottled with yellow-green clay, and it contained small amounts mammal bone, stoneware, redware, and an intrusive fragment of linoleum.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.62' asl, the bottom at -0.22'. It was hexagonal in shape. Concentrations of nails were found at the headboard and footboard, and a sample of coffin wood was taken from the lid, but not analyzed for species. The man had been laid to rest in supine position, head to the west and legs extended. His arms were extended downward along his sides, with his hands on his pelvis. The skeleton was somewhat eroded and several bones were broken. No pins or other artifacts were noted within this burial.

Burial 209 appears to have been aligned in a north-south with Burials 205, 179, 180, 171, 190, and 173, and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. These burials all had similar orientations, and were fairly evenly spaced.

Because of its location north of the post-hole alignment (marking a former fence believed to have been demolished circa 1776), Burial 209 is assigned to the Late Group.

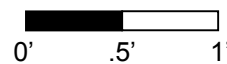


Burial #: 209

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/4/92

Drawing #: 477



Burial 210

Catalog # 1185

Datum Point: 65

Grid coordinates: S46/E116

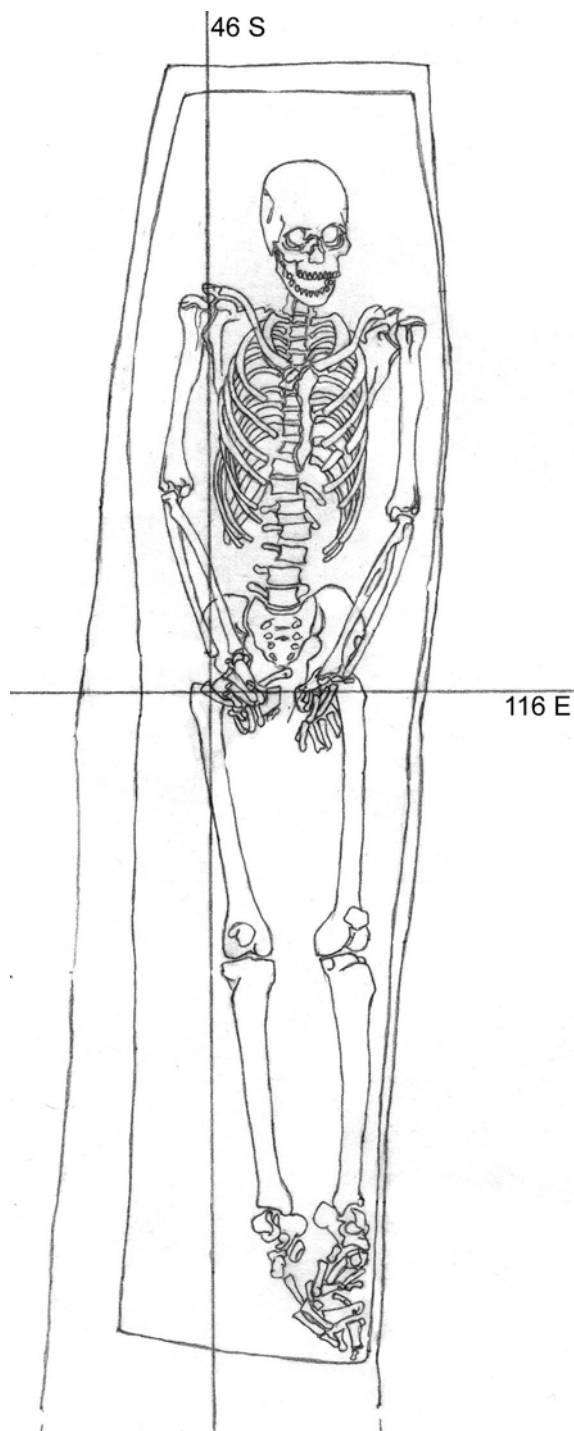
Elevation of Cranium: 0.22' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 210 was of a man between 35 and 45 years old. The grave was located in the northern area of the cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. No coffin was detected, but excavators noted that the grave pit was roughly hexagonal in outline. The grave fill was dark-brown clay, and the underlying soil was hard-packed, dark red, coarse sand. The soil surrounding the grave pit was observed to be light yellowish-grey silty clay over red-brown silt clay. The shaft fill contained a fair amount of animal bone. Ten cow bones or bone fragments were recovered, in addition to 124 fragments of bovine horn core (apparently from a single horn, recorded at an elevation of 1.45' asl). Horse, dog and chicken bones and mammal bones not identified by species were also enumerated. Oyster and clam shell and seeds were collected. The field notes mention ceramic, glass and kiln furniture in the fill, but these do not appear to have been recovered by the excavators. Copper-alloy straight pin fragments, a nail, a copper-alloy hook fastener, part of an iron strap (probably from a barrel), a piece of lead shot, and a graphite pencil lead (intrusive) were also recovered from the grave, but were associated with the fill rather than with the skeletal remains.

The man had been laid out in the supine position with his head to the west. His legs were extended with the left leg turned outward, and his hands were laid over his pelvis. Skeletal preservation was described as excellent, and the cranial vault was intact.

Burial 210 did not overlap with any other burials. It appears to have been in a north-south row with Burials 266, 243, 242, 241, and 217, which held adults of both sexes and various ages who were all designated Late Group. Burial 210 was located north of the fence line, and has likewise been assigned to the Late Group.

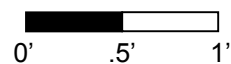


Burial #: 210

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/3/92

Drawing #: 472



Burial 211

Series 15A

Catalog # 1186

Datum Point: 81

Grid coordinates: S77.0/E79.5

Elevation of cranium: 3.93' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 211 was assessed in the field as an adult, probably a man. Associated soil was described as light brown sandy silt mottled with yellow-gold sandy silt. The grave shaft outline was obscured in the southeast corner and along the southern side.

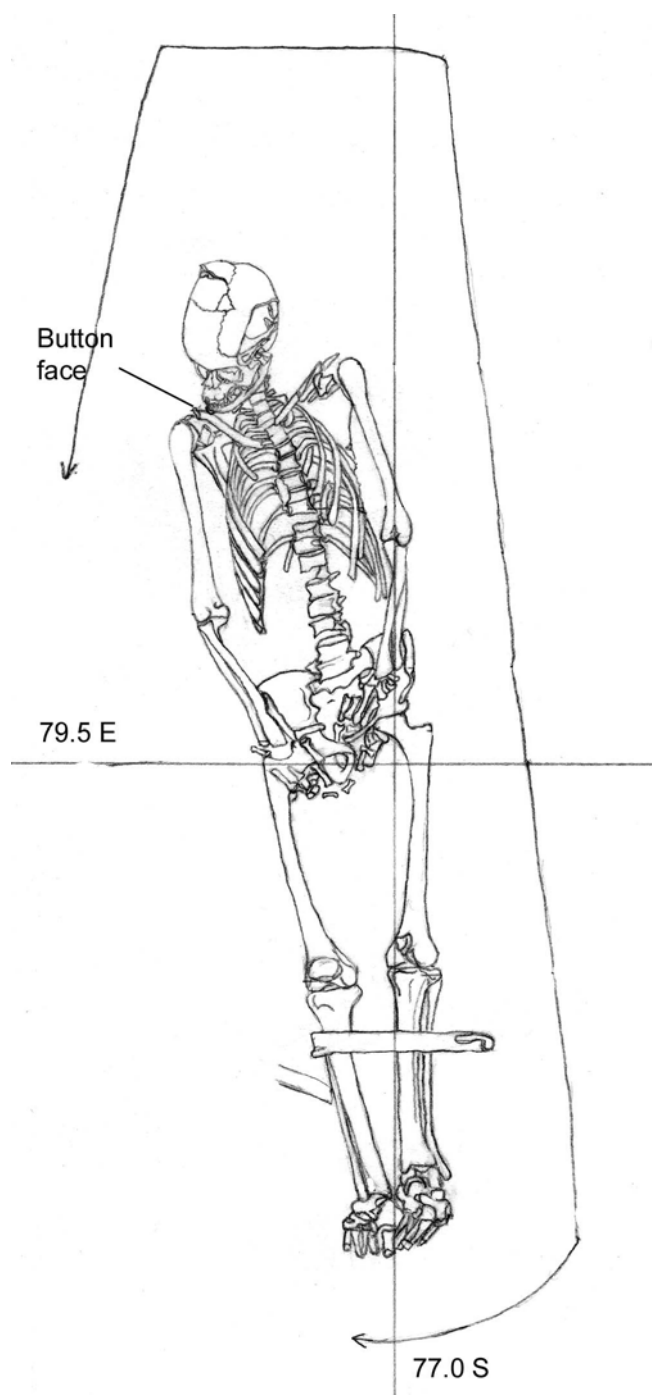
No coffin was present. The burial was given an opening elevation of 3.93' based on the cranial elevation, and the lowest elevation for skeletal remains was 3.25'. The deceased had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west, hands resting over the pelvis. An oval, turquoise-blue enameled button or jewelry face was recovered from the right clavicle, immediately adjacent to the chin. This item is 1.1 cm by 1.4 cm, and was originally on a copper alloy back.



Burial 211 lay directly over Burial 256. Extraneous bone was recovered on top of the legs of Burial 211, and it is hypothesized that these belong to Burial 281, which had been disturbed by Burial 256.

The grave shaft of Burial 211 may have overlain that of Burial 251, but the former was excavated one month prior to the latter and records do not mention the stratigraphic relationship. Burial 211 truncated Burial 227 to the east. The grave shaft of Burial 211 abutted the southern edge of the grave shaft of Burial 200; the burials were at approximately the same elevation, and it is not possible to determine their sequence of interment.

This grave may have been the southernmost interment in a roughly north-south row that included Burials 199, 150, and 223 (which were all of women between 20 and 40 years, buried without coffins). The row spans the line of post holes from a fence that once crossed the site, and the row may have post-dated the 1760s fence. Thus Burial 211 is assigned to the Late Group.

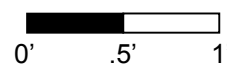


Burial #: 211

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/5/92

Drawing #: 481



Burial 212

Series 23b

Catalog # 1189

Datum Point: 71

Grid coordinates: 82.5S/55E

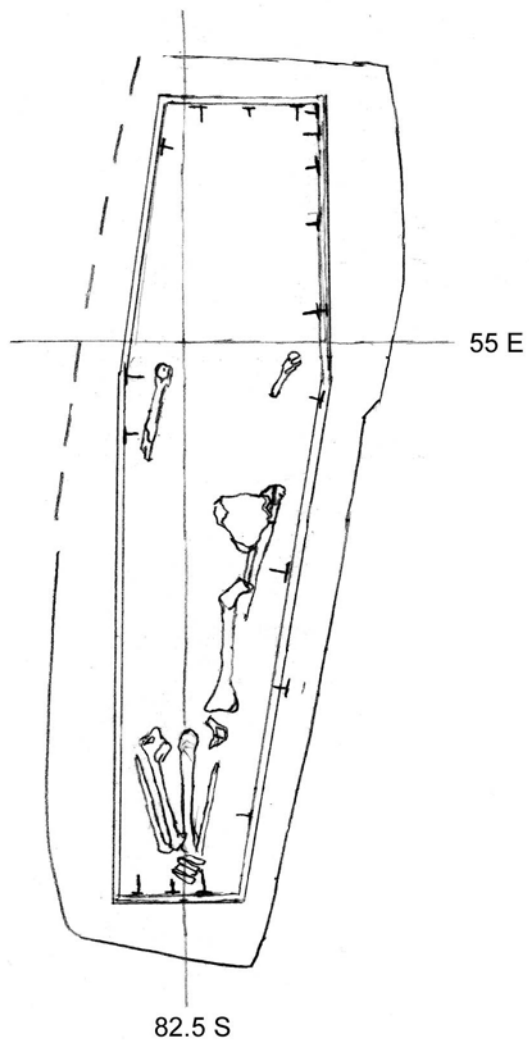
Elevation of highest point: 3.75' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 212 was of a child between 4 ½ and 5 ½ years old. The grave was discovered near the rear of Lot 14 directly beneath Burial 196 but offset half a foot to the north. The coffin lid was not present, though a group of nails near what would have been its north side was recorded and removed (these nails may have been from Burial 196). The bottom of the coffin was preserved at an elevation of 3.63'; a wood sample was identified in the laboratory as yew. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and many nails were recorded *in situ* around the bottom perimeter.

The child had been placed with the head to the west. Skeletal remains were very incomplete, consisting only of a humerus, left innominate, left femur, and lower leg and foot bones. Burial 212 may have been damaged during the interment of the individual in Burial 196 (an adult aged 20 to 24 years of unknown sex), but Burial 196 may have been deliberately placed atop Burial 212, and the damage to the child's grave could have occurred subsequently or when the upper grave was disturbed and its coffin opened (see description for Burial 196).

The northwest corner of the grave shaft of Burial 212 appears to have overlain the southeast corner of the grave shaft of Burial 275, of a probable adult woman, and also truncated the south (head) half of the Early Group Burial 237/264, which was oriented north-south. This stratigraphic evidence placed Burial 212 within the Middle Group.

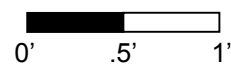


Burial #: 212

Drawn by: E.S.

Date: 3/4/92

Drawing #: 478



Burial 213

Series 32

Catalog # 1190

Datum Point: 75

Grid coordinates: S84.5/E85.5

Elevation of Cranium: 3.93' asl

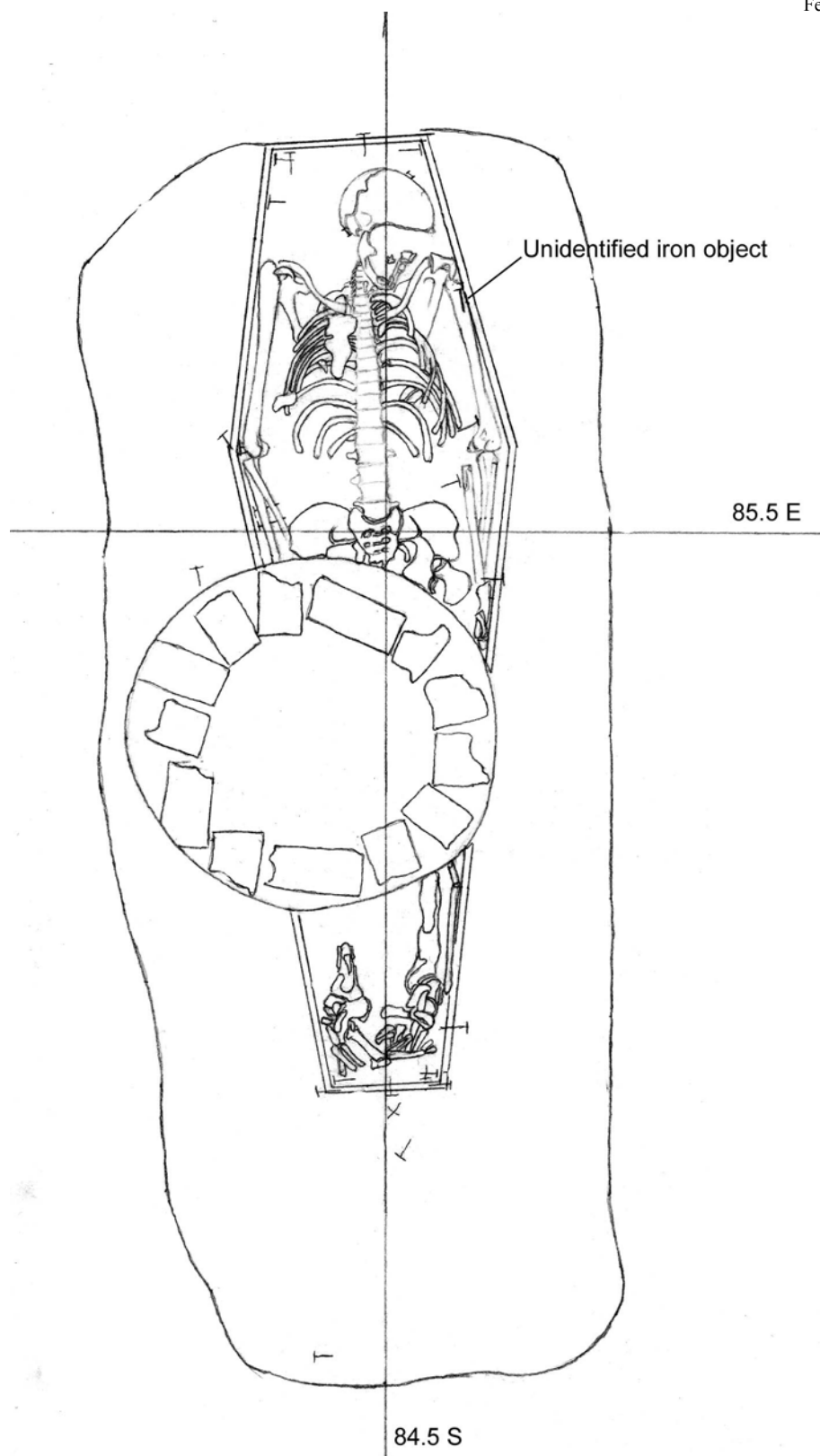
Temporal Period: Middle

Burial 213 was of a woman between 45 and 55 years old. Her grave was disturbed by a round, brick-lined, 19th-century drain (designated as Feature 100), which cut through her body from the pelvis to the lower legs. The mottled sandy silt of her grave shaft held a chunk of redware kiln furniture, a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, and a kaolin pipe-stem fragment, bored at 5/64". A field drawing also shows fragments of bone in the grave fill.

The woman's hexagonal coffin was reached at an elevation of 4.22'. The elevation of the coffin bottom was not recorded; it seems to have been laid immediately atop an earlier interment, Burial 247. A wood sample taken from Burial 213 was identified as red cedar. Excavators noted that a sample with possible red paint was taken, but it was not inventoried or analyzed by laboratory staff. Numerous nails were recorded and collected, including some found in vertical positions. Several unidentified iron artifacts, probably coffin hardware, were collected and slated to be x-rayed, but were lost on September 11, 2001.

Skeletal high elevation, at the cranium, was 3.93', and skeletal low was 3.49'. The woman had been buried supine, with her head to the west and her hands at her sides. Feature 100, the aforementioned 19th-century drain, had punched completely through her middle body, damaging the right innominate and obliterating both femora and much of her lower legs. The burial also was apparently vandalized during excavation, damaging the left arm. Preservation was assessed as "fair to poor." Excavators noted an unidentified metal object on the proximal left humerus, which was never received in the lab. They also recovered 2 copper-alloy straight pin fragments from the cranium, one of which, upon examination, was identified as an aglet. The aglet, from the left parietal, had hair attached.

Burial 213's grave shaft lay entirely within the grave shaft of Burial 247, a probable Early Group interment of a man aged about 40 years. The Burial 213 grave was dug into the already-collapsed coffin of Burial 247, disturbing the man's skeleton. His disarticulated bones were removed and placed, apparently with some care, at the eastern end of the woman's coffin, and his residual coffin wood was arranged around them, maintaining an enclosure. The Burial 213 and Burial 247 graves were parallel, though the later coffin was offset to the west. Intentional co-interment (albeit after an interval), with deliberate placement of the earlier burial's bones within the later burial, should be considered. Burial 213 has been assigned to the Middle Group on the basis of stratigraphy and coffin shape.

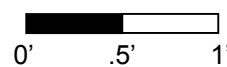


Burial #: 213

Drawn by: W. Williams, M. Schur

Date: 3/10/92

Drawing #: 502



Burial 214

Series 15A

Catalog # 1191

Datum Point: 81

Grid coordinates: S79.5/E63.5

Elevation of cranium: 4.84' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 214 was of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The central part of the grave shaft had been disturbed by a later trash pit measuring 0.15' by 0.4'. The pit contained six bricks, brick fragments, burnt and unburnt coal, and burnt stone. The bottom of the pit was recorded at an elevation of 5.07'. Cataloged artifacts from the grave fill (presumably including pit fill) include clam and oyster shells, brick fragments, and bottle and window glass fragments.

The coffin lid was at an elevation of 4.35' in the northeast corner, sloping down to 4.23' in the northwest corner, and the bottom was at 3.42' in the center of the burial. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and a wood sample was identified as balsam fir. The man was interred with his head to the west, in the supine position, with his hands over his pelvis. The pelvis, underlying the trash pit, was fragmented. Excavators noted a possible pipe notch on the interior second incisor.

Burial artifacts recorded *in situ* included a metal button back near the right shoulder, a pin near the right forearm, and a knife handle and a coin near the left forearm. The 21 mm diameter copper alloy button back was from a dome button of two-piece construction, with a broken omega shank. A degraded copper alloy looped button shank fragment, possibly from the same button, was also recovered (the provenience is unclear). Button shank and back fragments were also recovered from the flotation of a soil sample from the head area.



The 2.3 cm. diameter coin was of copper alloy and was identified as a possible George II halfpenny (1727-1760). The knife handle was of bone or antler and iron, 8.5 cm in length. It was noted on field records but was bagged along with coffin nails and was not treated by conservators.

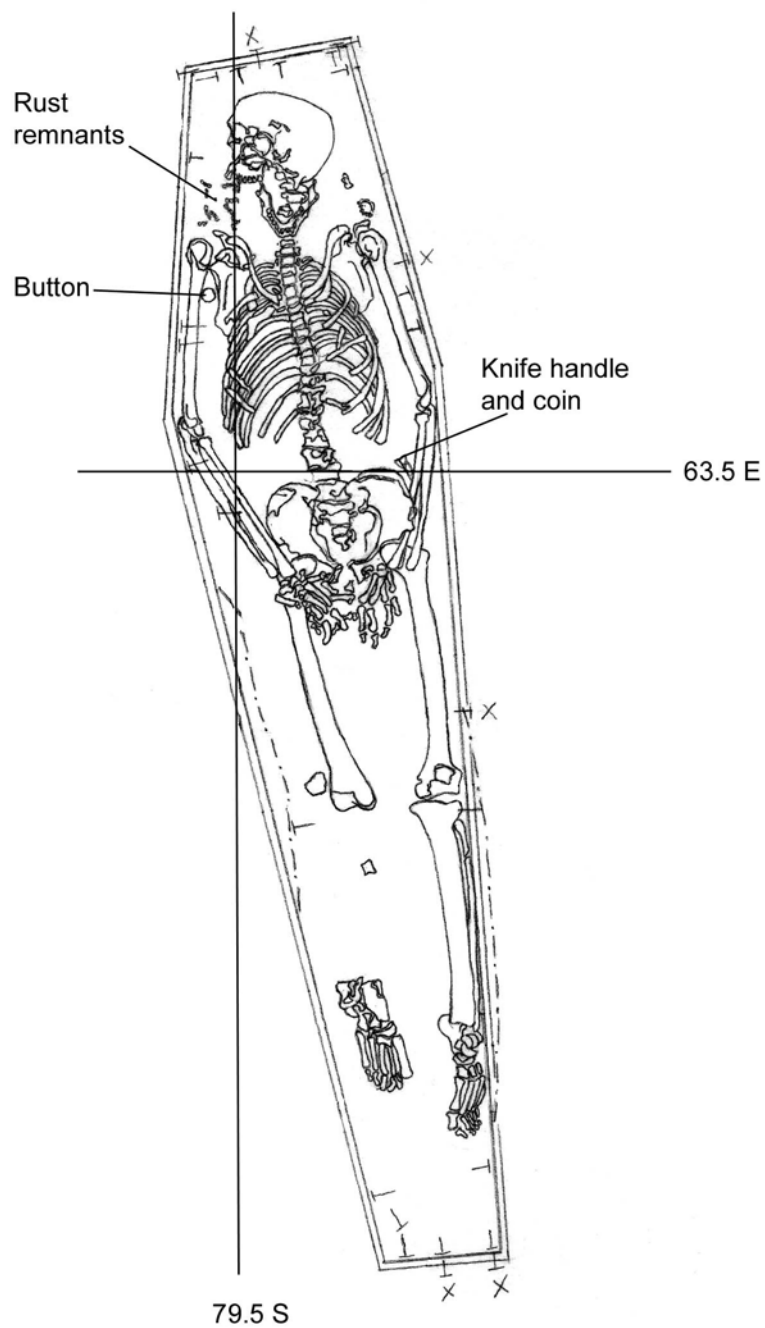


Excavators also noted a possible seed necklace, but this item was not depicted on the *in situ* drawing and is not discernable in photographs. Eleven seeds and seed fragments were cataloged in the lab, but were not identified. The conservation report lists the function of the seeds as "unknown". The seeds were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

An unidentified mass was recovered from the head and upper body portion of the coffin interior. The material appeared as a series of small “tubes” surrounded by what appeared to be rust in the soil matrix. It was pedestalled and removed. The feature may have been the result of natural actions of some kind.

Burial 214 was vandalized prior to its removal. The cranium was smashed, the mandible was broken, and the incisors and canines were scattered from the tooth sockets. The metal button that had been recorded *in situ* was left at the top of the grave cut.

Burial 214 lay directly above Burial 238, which held a man aged 40 to 50 years. Excavators suggested the two shared a grave, though it is unlikely they were interred at the same time, since Burial 214 was offset 2.2’ to the east of Burial 238. Burial 271, the grave of a man aged between 45 and 57 years, was adjacent and perhaps slightly beneath the north edge of Burial 214, but it was excavated one month later and the stratigraphic relationship to Burial 214 cannot be determined with certainty. Based on the apparent stratigraphic sequence of these interments, Burial 214 has been assigned to the Late Group.

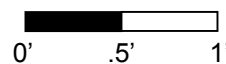


Burial #: 214

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/6/92

Drawing #: 485



Burial 215

Series 15A

Catalog #1193

Datum Point: 74

Grid coordinates: S81.5/E72.5

Elevation of cranium: 4.57' asl (highest point of skeletal remains; but note that there are numerous discrepancies in recorded elevations between field notes and burial drawings)

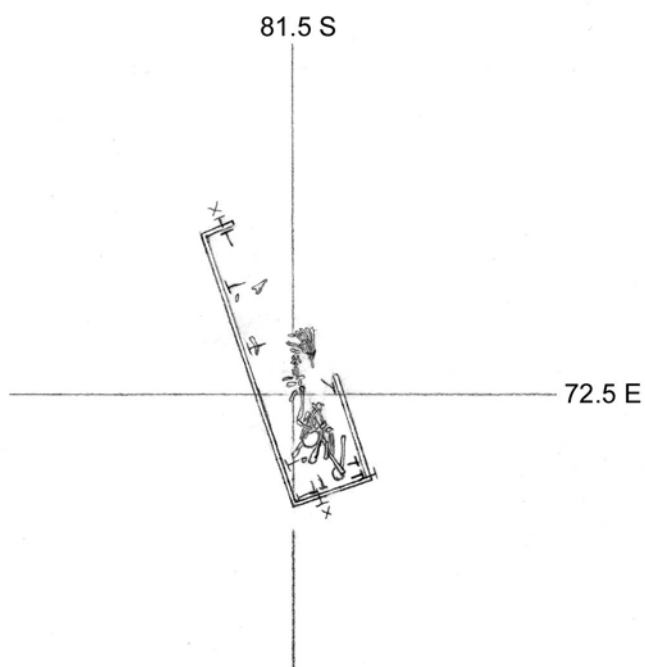
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 215 was of an infant less than 2 months old. The associated soil was described as dark brown mottled with yellow-grey clay, and excavators noted that the child's grave pit appeared to be inside a larger pit. The burial was very disturbed, but several *in situ* nails were discernable, indicating a probable coffin. The western portion of the coffin outline was unclear, and there was no preservation of the northwest section. The lowest recorded elevation for the burial was 3.45', in the eastern portion of the coffin, as indicated on drawing # 474.

The coffin appears to have been four-sided and, based on skeletal elements recovered, the infant was probably interred with the head to the west. The skeletal remains appeared to have been disturbed, and were in poor condition, highly fragmented and very fragile. Several long bones and a possible portion of the pelvis lay in the east end of the burial, and ribs and a cranial fragment lay in the western section. Two straight pin fragments were recovered and cataloged in the lab, but their locations were not noted in the field.

Burial 215 overlay Burial 295, the grave of a woman aged between 35 and 50 years, in a placement that appears to have been deliberate. Several other child graves, Burials 229, 239, and 246, were clustered in the immediate area.

Based on stratigraphy and in the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 215 is placed in the Middle Group.

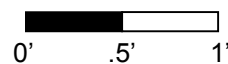


Burial #: 215

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/3/92

Drawing #: 474



Burial 216

Series 23B

Catalog # 1194

Datum Point: 81

Grid coordinates: 78.5S/57E

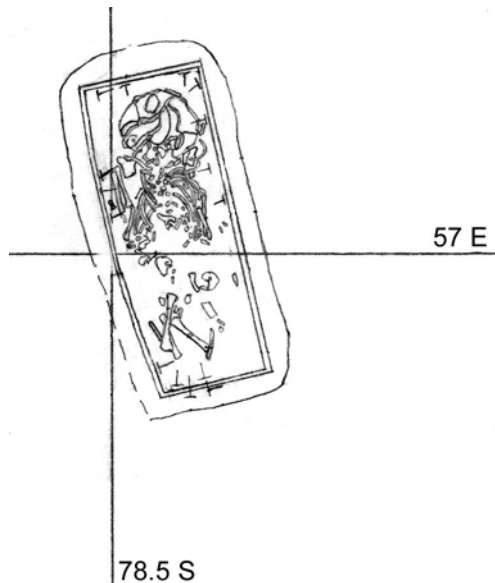
Elevation of cranium: 4.44' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 216 was of an infant less than 2 months old. The grave shaft, containing soil described as sandy clay, had been slightly disturbed in the southeast corner by an unknown cause. Otherwise, both the tiny grave cut and the coffin outline were well preserved. No artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The top of the rectangular coffin was exposed at an elevation of 4.57', and the bottom at 4.31'. Coffin nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. Four pins were also recovered from the torso. The infant had been placed with the head to the west. Skeletal remains were in fair to good condition but were disturbed below the lumbar vertebrae and the feet were not present.

The west end of Burial 216 lay 0.24' above the northeast corner of Burial 237 (a disturbed Early Group burial which was oriented north-south). Otherwise, it appeared to be from the same general period of interment as Burials 238 and 176 to the east, and is placed with them in the Late Middle Group, though it may belong in the default Middle Group.

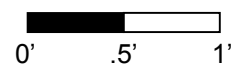


Burial #: 216

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/5/92

Drawing #: 483



Burial 217

Catalog # 1199

Datum Point: 54

Grid coordinates: S64.5/E122.5

Elevation of Cranium: 1.34' asl

Temporal Group: Late

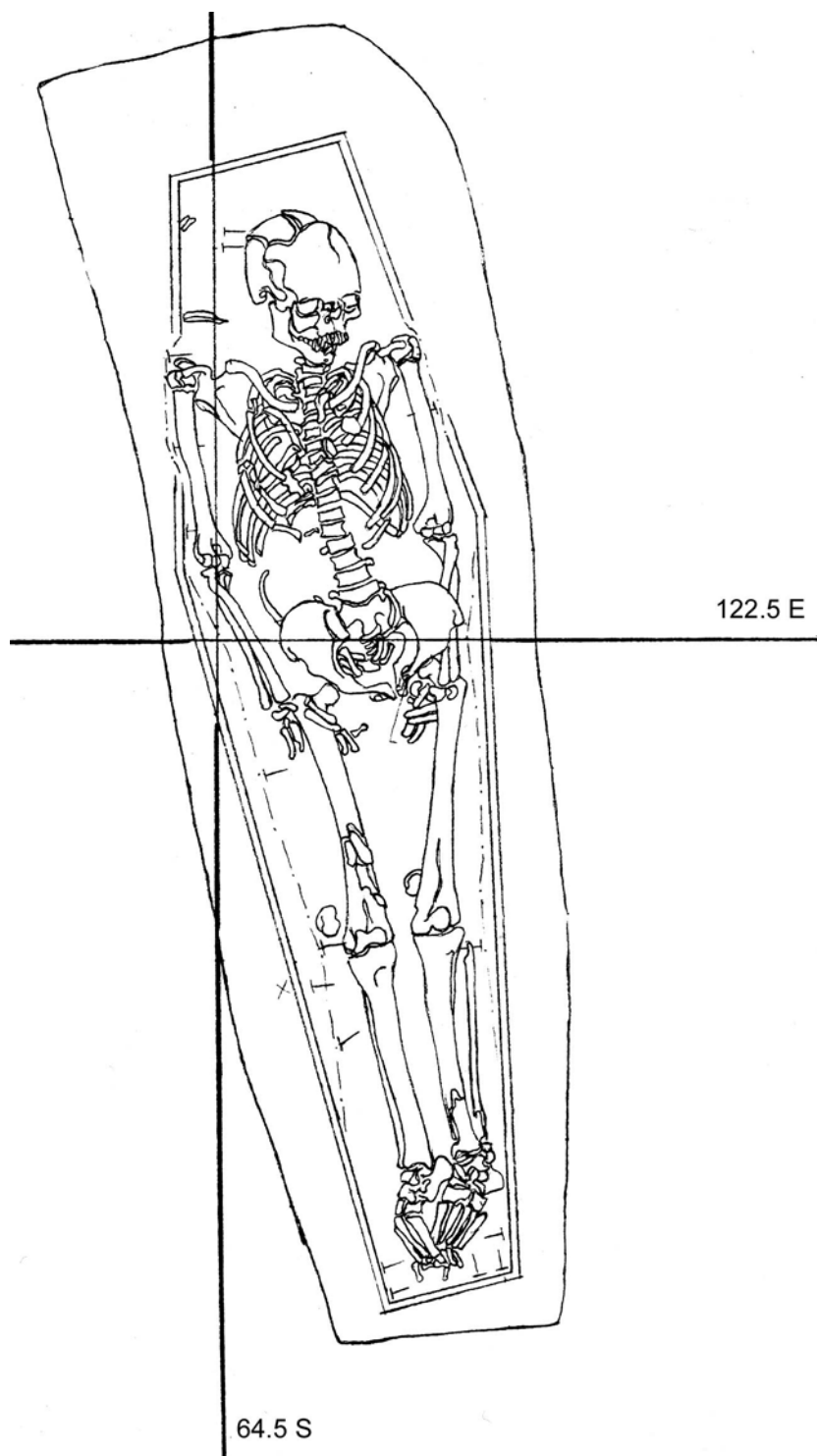
Burial 217 was of a man between 17 and 19 years old. His grave was located just north of an alignment of post holes from a fence that once marked the northern extent of the cemetery. The soil in the grave shaft was described as sandy clay with an orange tone. It contained a large quantity of animal bones, mainly from large mammals, with 205 cow horn core fragments as well as many cow hoof parts. This grave was evidently dug into the animal waste dump identified in this area of the site. Sheep bones, including numerous caudal vertebral fragments, were also recovered, as well as a few pieces of shell, redware, salt-glazed stoneware (vessel, kiln furniture, and kiln waste fragments), and a fair amount of brick and bottle glass. Tobacco pipe fragments were also present, including stem and bowl sherds and a stem and foot (with a 5/64" bore) that was identified as Dutch, from Gouda, and dated to post-1740. A small pit, probably a post hole (designated in the field as Feature 101), overlay the south side of the grave shaft.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin was encountered at 1.49' asl. Some nails were recorded *in situ*, along the sides and the foot, but none were in place near the head of the coffin. Excavators collected a wood sample, which included a peach pit, from the coffin lid; the sample was not further identified.

The deceased had been laid out in supine position, with his head to the west. The legs and arms were extended and the hands rested on the pelvis. The bones were in poor condition when removed: flooding during a rainstorm and vandalism at the time of excavation caused major damage. Strands of hair were recovered during cleaning of the skeleton. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were found with this burial, although six seeds were collected, including one identified as jimson weed. The seeds were not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Burial 217 lay near the center of a possible row of graves, including Burials 266, 210, 242, 241, 243, 299, and possibly several more to the south. The individuals in these graves were adults of various ages and both sexes. This row of graves was aligned roughly north – south, and crossed the line of post holes marking the onetime boundary fence.

Because it lay north of the fence post hole alignment, Burial 217 has been assigned to the Late Group.

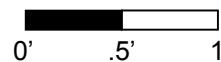


Burial #: 217

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/11/92

Drawing #: 505



Burial 218

Series 11

Catalog # 1198

Datum Point: 74

Grid coordinates: S89/E73

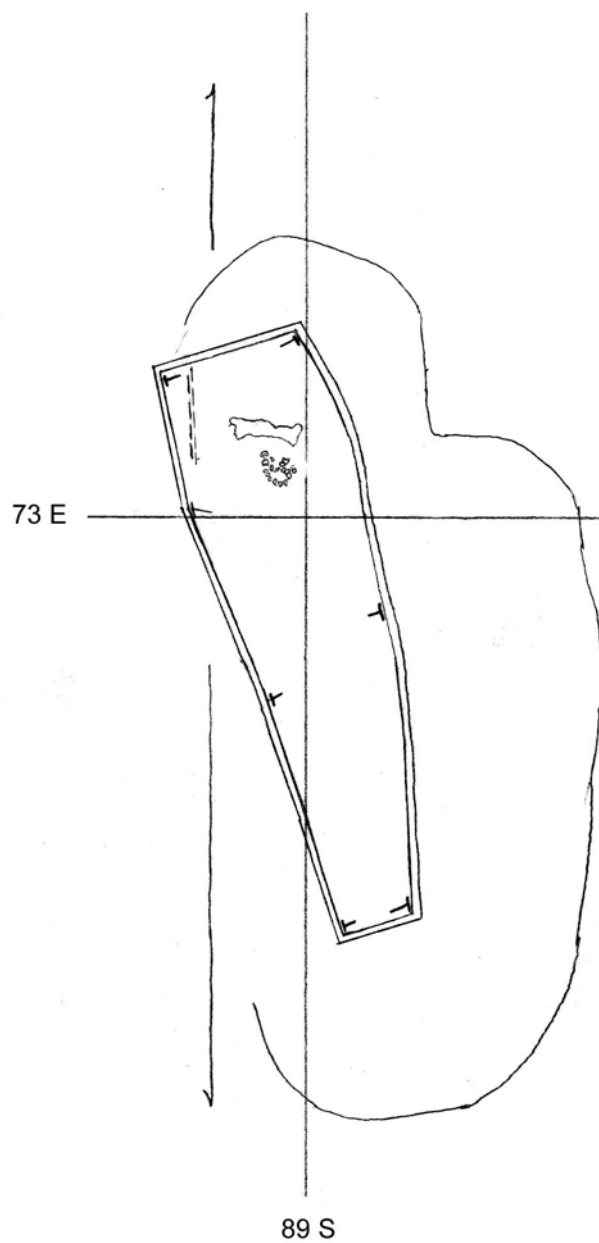
Elevation of cranium: 4.34' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 218 was of a child between 6 months and 3 ½ years old. The grave shaft consisted of grey and brown silty clay mottled with reddish sand. The shaft outline was not visible on the south, obscured by the wall of a temporary excavation shelter. The child's burial was initially discovered beneath the eastern portion of Burial 119. Bone fragments were found in the grave fill.

The child's coffin lid, recorded at an elevation of 3.39', was represented by grey clayey stains preserved in a few small areas. The coffin walls were difficult to distinguish, and the shape unclear (four-sided tapering or hexagonal). The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 3.03'. Nails were recorded *in situ* at the bottom at the four corners and along the sides. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial. The remains were in extremely poor condition and consisted only of skull fragments and teeth, but excavators determined that the child had been buried with his or her head to the west.

Burial 218 was immediately overlain by the southeastern portion of Burial 119. It directly overlay Burial 263, which in turn lay above Burial 272, both Early Group burials. Because of these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 218 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

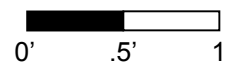


Burial #: 218

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/5/92

Drawing #: 496



Burial 219

Series 35

Catalog # 1200

Datum Point: 54 (3.94' asl)

Grid coordinates: S71.5/E122

Skeletal high elevation: 2.2' (unrecorded bone)

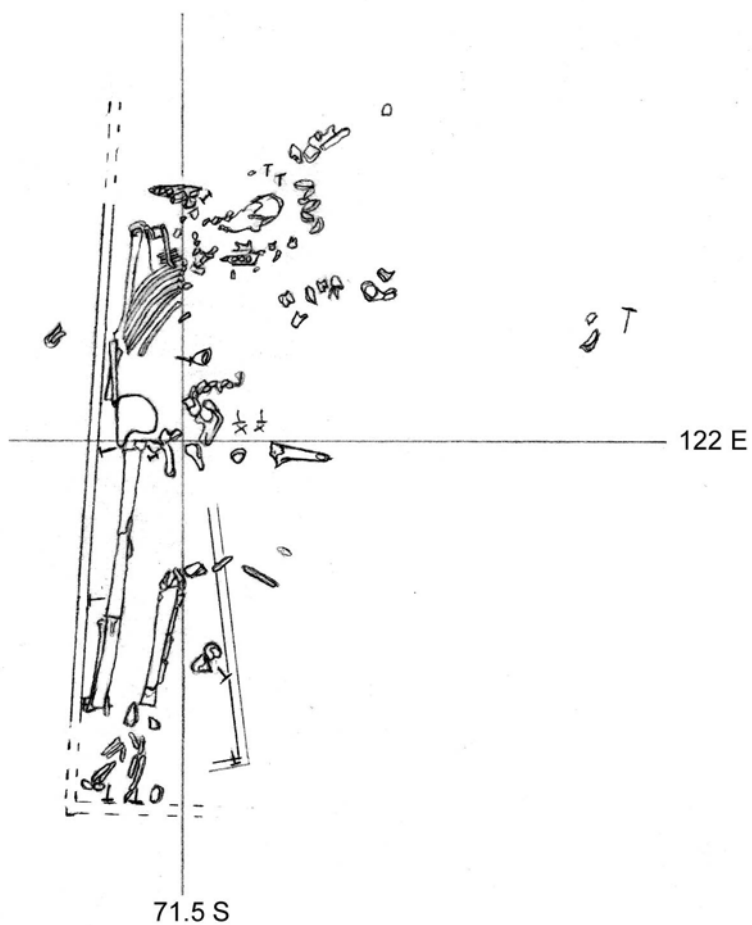
Temporal Group: Late Middle

The child in Burial 219 was between 4 and 5 years old. The grave shaft contained grey-brown clay and sandy, silty loam, from which a single fragment of kiln furniture was collected. The burial had been severely disturbed by construction.

Because of the disturbance, no elevation was recorded for the coffin lid or bottom. It appeared to be straight-sided. Several nail fragments were recorded *in situ*, the ones on the east and south sides apparently in place, those on the north side displaced. The skeletal high elevation, 2.2', was recorded at a small, disarticulated bone in a scatter on the child's disturbed left side, and the skeletal low elevation of 1.71' was at the right innominate. The right side of the body was more intact, but the bones were not well preserved.

Artifacts directly associated with the child's burial included copper-alloy straight pins, one recorded *in situ* at the fragmented cranium and one at the pelvis. A textile fragment was collected from an unrecorded provenience.

Burial 219 was probably the latest interment in a stratigraphic series that also includes Burial 235 and Burials 288 and 292, which may represent a single individual. Burial 235 cut into Early Group Burials 288/292, and in turn was overlain by Burial 219. Burial 288/292 was thus the first interment; then the grave of Burial 235 was dug through these remains, then Burial 219 was placed above Burial 235, without disturbing that burial's coffin. No grave shaft outline was recorded for Burial 219, suggesting that the latter was placed deliberately within the existing grave of Burial 235 and within a relatively brief interval. The two coffins were not "stacked" directly one atop the other, as intervening soil was present. Because of this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 219 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.

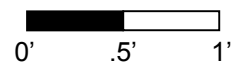


Burial #: 219

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/6/92

Drawing #: 486



Burial 220

Series 22

Catalog # 1205

Datum Point: 79

Grid coordinates: S78/E93

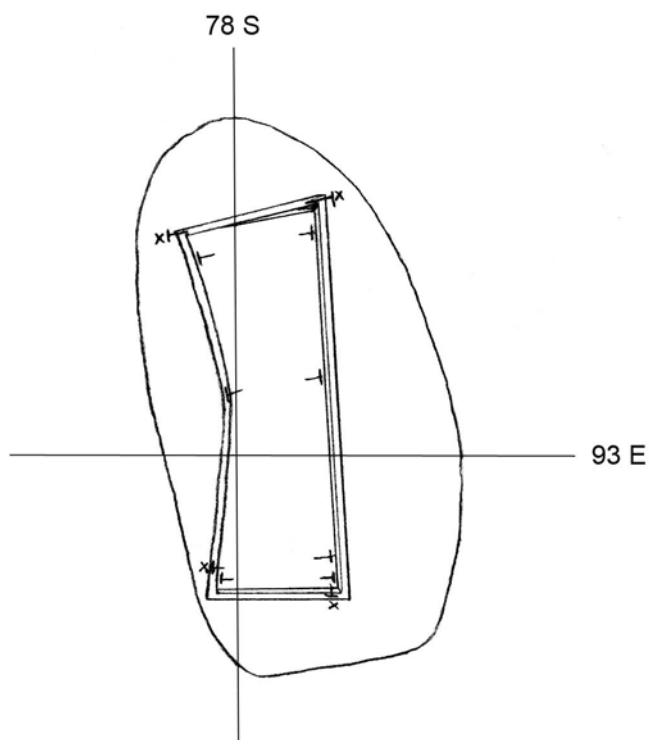
No human remains found

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 220 yielded no human skeletal remains, only the remains of an infant-sized coffin. This area of the site was characterized by poor preservation, especially of infant remains. The oval grave cut outline was visible on all sides, and the shaft fill consisted of stony mottled silts. One fragment of brick was found in the fill.

Excavation of the burial began at an elevation of 3.60' on the east end, and the four-sided coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.65' in the west, sloping to an elevation of 3.45' in the east. The bottom was reached at 3.25' and excavation ceased at 3.20'. Both the coffin lid and bottom were observed as dark gray stains in the soil. Coffin nails were recorded *in situ*, two each at the head and foot and one along the south side.

Burial 220 may have been part of a row of infant graves that also included Burials 206 and 161 to the north. The three were spaced evenly about two feet apart, and were parallel. Burials 206 and 161, however, may have been placed with reference to an adult burial (Burial 159), rather than with reference to Burial 220. Burial 207, of a probable woman between 25 and 35 years of age, partially overlay Burial 220. Because of its stratigraphic position, and absent any evidence that would place it otherwise, Burial 220 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

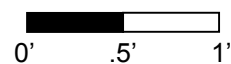


Burial #: 220

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/3/92

Drawing #: 475



Burial 221

Series 15A

Catalog #s 1206 and 1432

Datum Point: 74

Grid coordinates: S83.5/E77.0

Elevation of cranium: 3.55' asl

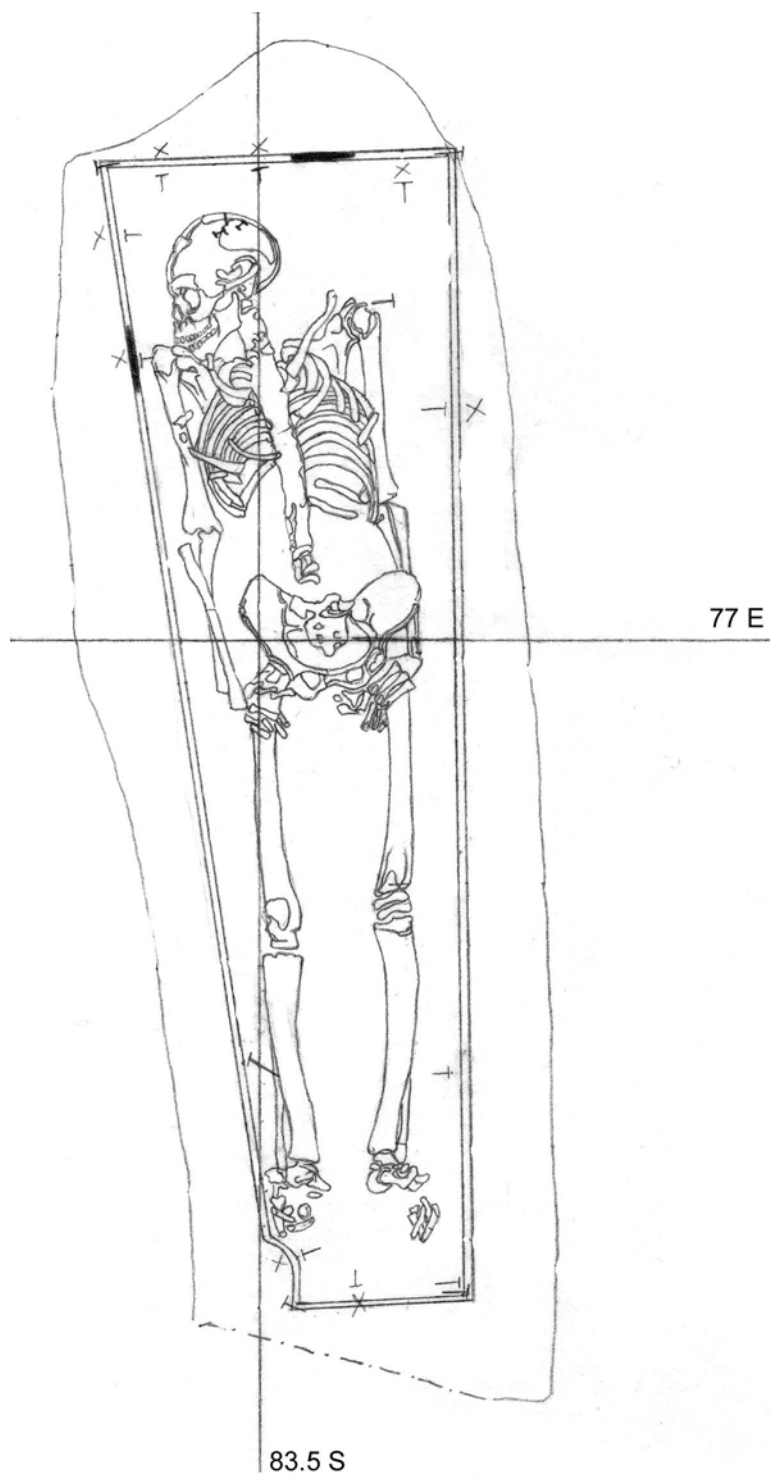
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 221 contained the remains of a man between 30 and 60 years old. Associated soil was described as mottled yellow clay, though shaft fill was later described as mixed sand and clay. An unassociated bone fragment was recovered from the grave fill. Both the grave shaft outline and the coffin outline were difficult to define on the west side of the burial, probably because archaeologists were excavating burials to the west at the same time.

The coffin stain was first defined at elevations of 4.05' to 4.30', and the highest elevation recorded for skeletal remains was 3.97'. A number of nails were recorded at the perimeter and in the central area of the burial. As excavation proceeded, an infant burial, Burial 226, was discovered lying directly over the center of Burial 221. A distinct soil stain marked the infant's burial. It is possible that Burial 226 had a discrete grave shaft within that of Burial 221, which would indicate a separate, later interment. Alternatively, Burial 226 may have been interred at the same time as Burial 221, and the soil distinction was the result of the decomposition of Burial 226.

Burial 221 sloped downward from east to west, and the lowest recorded elevation for the skeletal remains was 3.26', the bottom of the skull. Little coffin wood remained, but its stain was apparent. The coffin was four-sided in shape, tapering slightly at the foot. A wood sample was collected and identified as pine. The man had been placed with his head to the west, in the supine position with arms at the sides. The skeletal remains were in good condition. Two straight pins were recorded on the cranium and were removed along with the skeletal remains.

The east end of the grave shaft of Burial 229, which held a child, cut into west corner of the grave shaft of Burial 221. Burial 221's four-sided, tapered coffin shape is the basis for assigning it to the Early Group.

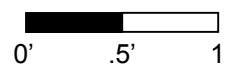


Burial #: 221

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/12/92

Drawing #: 510



Burial 222

Catalog # 1207

Datum Point: 54

Grid coordinates: S76.5/E118

Elevation of highest skeletal element: 0.24' asl

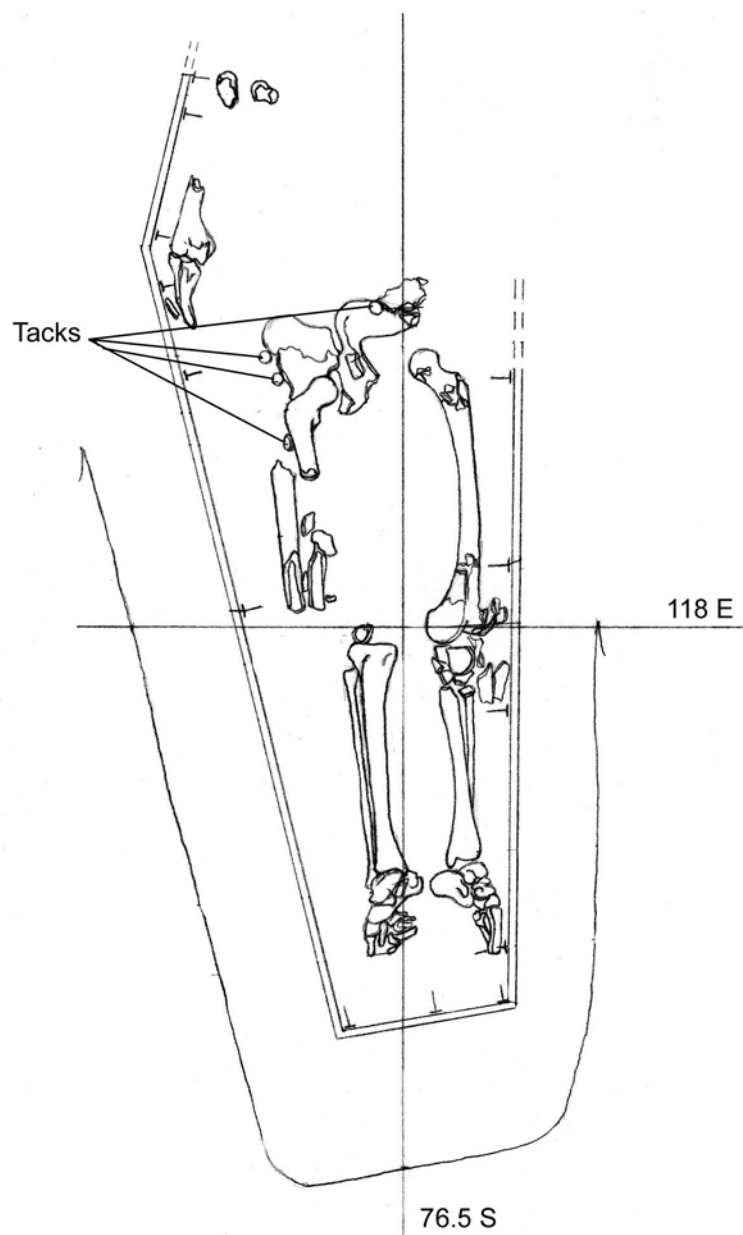
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 222 held the incomplete and disturbed remains of an adult, probably a man. His age could not be determined. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 16, and had been truncated on the west side during construction clearing. The ribs, vertebrae, and cranium were missing. Relatively little material was recovered from the mottled soil of the grave shaft; these remnants included bits of brick, two nail fragments, a piece of clam shell, and a (possibly intrusive) chunk of concrete.

Enough remained of the coffin to determine that it had been hexagonal. Its lid was encountered at an elevation of 1.14' asl, and nails were recorded along the foot and sides. Excavators noted the presence of iron tacks, which had apparently formed a decorative lid pattern, on the pelvis and right arm of the individual. Vandalism during the excavation further disturbed the human remains and apparently scattered the tacks, although four were recovered (these were in the pelvic region at the time of recordation). The tacks were not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center.

The individual had been laid to rest in supine position, head to the west. His or her legs were extended, but arm position could not be determined. The pelvis and both legs were present and relatively complete, but only a few hand and arm bones and a portion of the right scapula were located. In addition to the vandalism that left several bones broken and/or crushed, the burial endured flooding, which resulted in the disarticulation or disappearance of other bones. No pins were recovered or noted within this burial.

There is little basis other than coffin shape for assigning Burial 222 to a temporal group. The tacks on the lid were probably similar to those from the other decorated coffins at the site, and if so they date the burial to circa 1760 or later. The burial therefore has been assigned to the Late Middle Group rather than the main Middle Group.

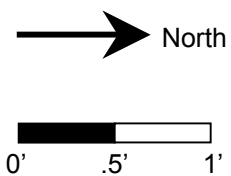


Burial #: 222

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/10/92

Drawing #: 499



Burial 223

Catalog # 1209

Datum Point: 43

Grid coordinates: S66.5/E76.5

Elevation of Cranium: 2.69' asl

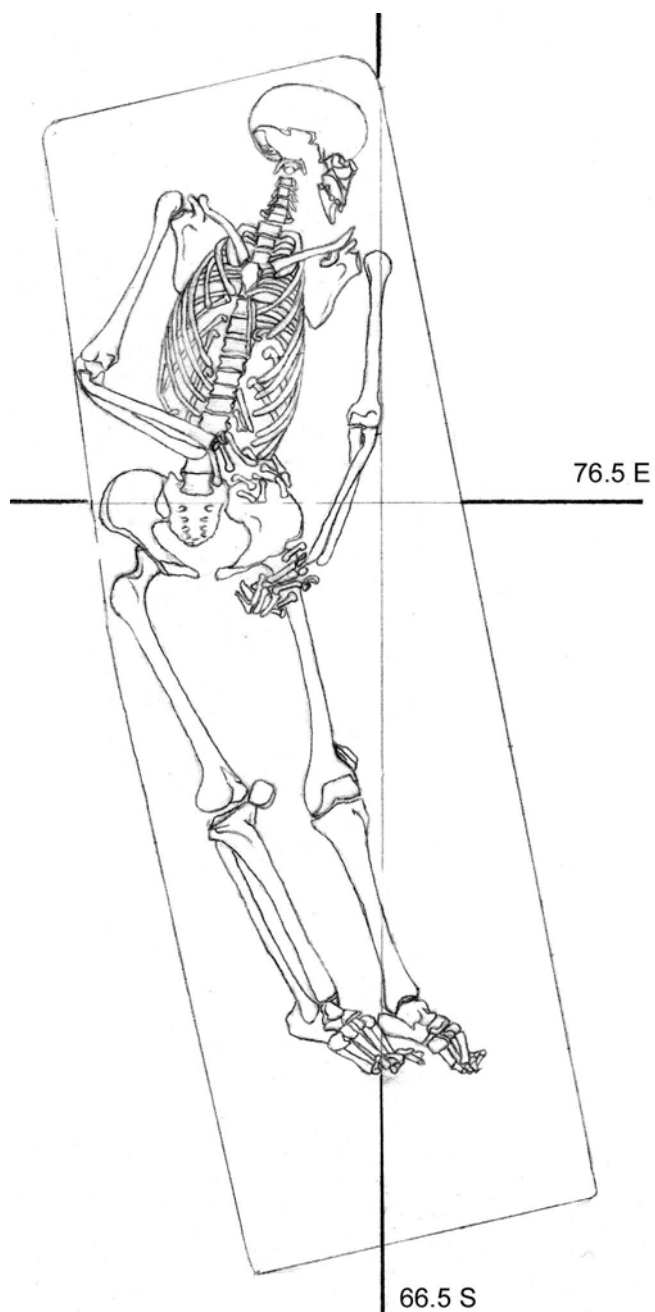
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 223 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years old. Her grave was located just to the north of the alignment of post holes from a fence that once marked the northern extent of the cemetery. Its shaft was filled with mottled light gray, brown, and yellow soil, and contained minimal artifacts: two stoneware sherds, a few cow, sheep, and pig bones, and some oyster shell fragments.

The woman had been buried without a coffin, with her head to the west. She had been laid supine but with a distinct leftward bend at the pelvis. Her head and feet were turned to the left, her left arm was extended, and the left hand rested at the head of her left femur. Her right arm was bent 90 degrees at the elbow, with the hand resting at waist level. The remains were initially assessed as in reasonably good condition; later the grave was vandalized and the skull was damaged. No artifacts were recorded or recovered in direct association with the deceased.

This grave may have been part of a roughly north-south row that included Burials 137/165 to the north and Burials 150, 199, and 211 to the south. Burials 223, 150, and 199 were among the few burials of women without coffins, and their graves were neatly spaced and similar in orientation.

Based on its location to the north of the line of fence post holes, Burial 223 is placed in the Late Group.

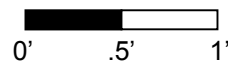


Burial #: 223

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/9/92

Drawing #: 497



Burial 224

Series 22

Catalog # 1210

Datum Point: 79

Grid coordinates: S77.5/E97

Elevation of cranium: 2.39' asl

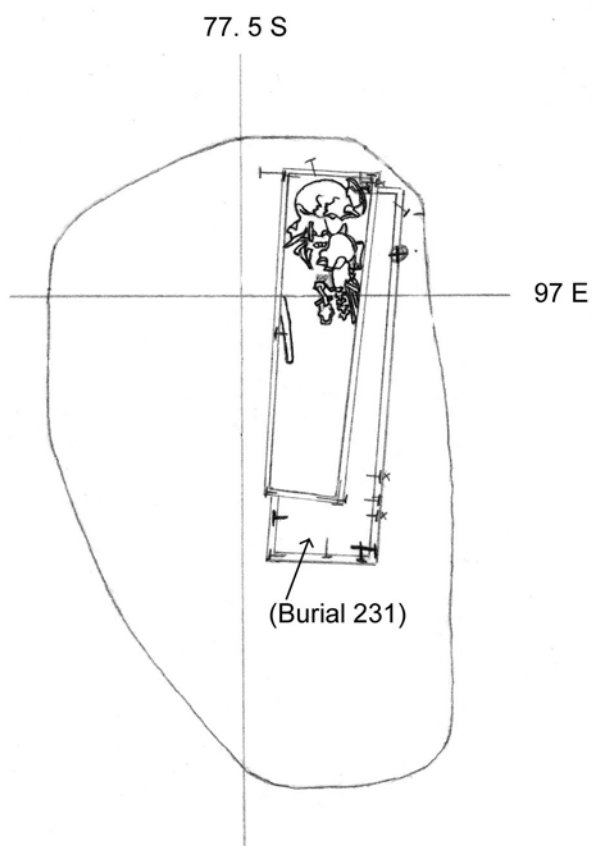
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 224 contained the remains of a child between 6 and 16 months old. The grave shaft fill consisted of stony (medium to large cobbles and various pebbles) mixed silts, mottled with charcoal and ferric concretions. The eastern part of the grave was disturbed by machine excavation before archaeologists began hand excavations in this part of the site. Construction activity occurring during the project, including installation of an I-beam immediately to the east, caused further damage to the burial.

The child's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.20'. Remains of two other infant-sized coffins were noted in the immediate area, one immediately below Burial 224 (Burial 231), and one to the south (Burial 234). The headboard of Burial 224's four-sided coffin had collapsed inward, and the footboard had collapsed with the lower portion of it inward. As excavation continued, the coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 2.20'. Nine nails were recorded *in situ*, one on the south side and the rest at the head and foot boards.

The child had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west. The skull was crushed by a mass of nails during construction work during the archaeological excavation; damage to the coffin may have resulted from the movement of heavy machinery over the area. The lower extremities were missing, but this may be attributable to poor preservation.

Stratigraphically related burials included the disturbed Late Group adult grave designated Burial 204, which lay above Burial 224. The grave shafts for Burials 207 and 208, adult and child burials respectively, also overlay Burial 224, with the Burial 208 coffin 0.25' above that of Burial 224. Burial 224 appears to have been in a grave shared by two other infants, Burials 231 and 234. This grave has been placed in the default Middle Group. No artifacts other than remains of the coffins were found in association with any of the three infants. The grave cut into one earlier one (Burial 232).

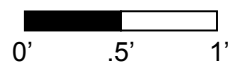


Burial #: 224

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/6/92

Drawing #: 487



Burial 225

Catalog # 1211

Datum Point: 52A (4.49' asl)

Grid coordinates: S64.5/E95.5

Elevation of cranium: 1.92' asl

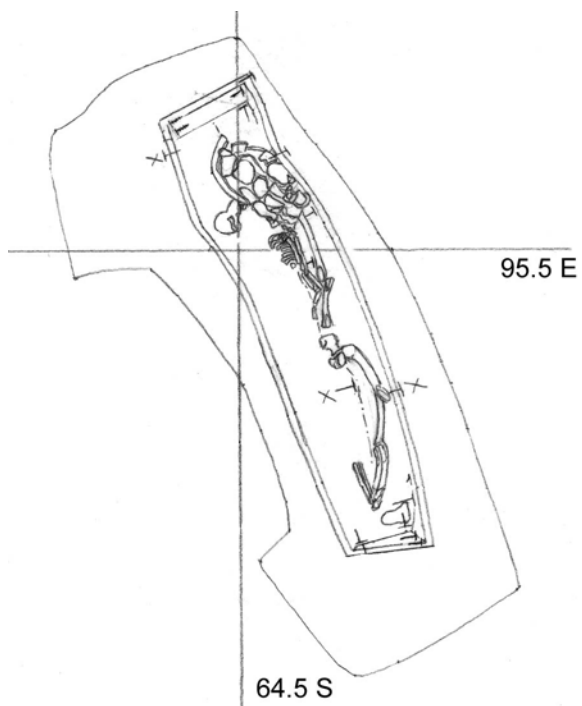
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 225 contained the remains of an infant between 6 and 15 months old. The grave was located in the rear part of Lot 15, and the south side of its shaft had been disturbed by Feature 77, a wood-lined privy from the later development of the lot. The shaft was filled with yellow-grey clay that contained scant brick, stoneware, glass sherds, and some shell and bone fragments.

Excavation of the burial began at an average elevation of 2.54' and the child's coffin lid and skeletal elements were exposed at approximately 1.99'. The coffin bottom was at 1.36' along the southern side, where it slumped into underlying Burial 252. The skeleton was twisted laterally, due to its slumping into the underlying burial and possibly also to the later intrusion of Feature 77.

The infant had been placed in a four-sided coffin in the supine position, with the head to the west. Coffin nails and wood screws were recorded *in situ*. The screws were from the southwest corner of the head of the coffin, top and bottom. Straight pin fragments and an associated textile fragment were recovered from this burial. Based on the field drawing and copper stains on the bones, the pins were at the left ischium, left hand, right parietal, and right clavicle; no provenience was recorded for the textile. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition, with the cranium crushed and the long bones broken and eroded.

Burial 252, a child of about 18 months, lay immediately beneath Burial 225, in an apparent shared grave though the upper coffin was offset slightly to the north. Because the graves were north of the fence line, both have been assigned to the Late temporal group.

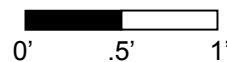


Burial #: 225

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/12/92

Drawing #: 507



Burial 226

Series 15A

Catalog #1212

Datum Point: 74

Grid coordinates: S83.0/E77.0

Elevation of cranium: 3.69' asl

Temporal Group: Early

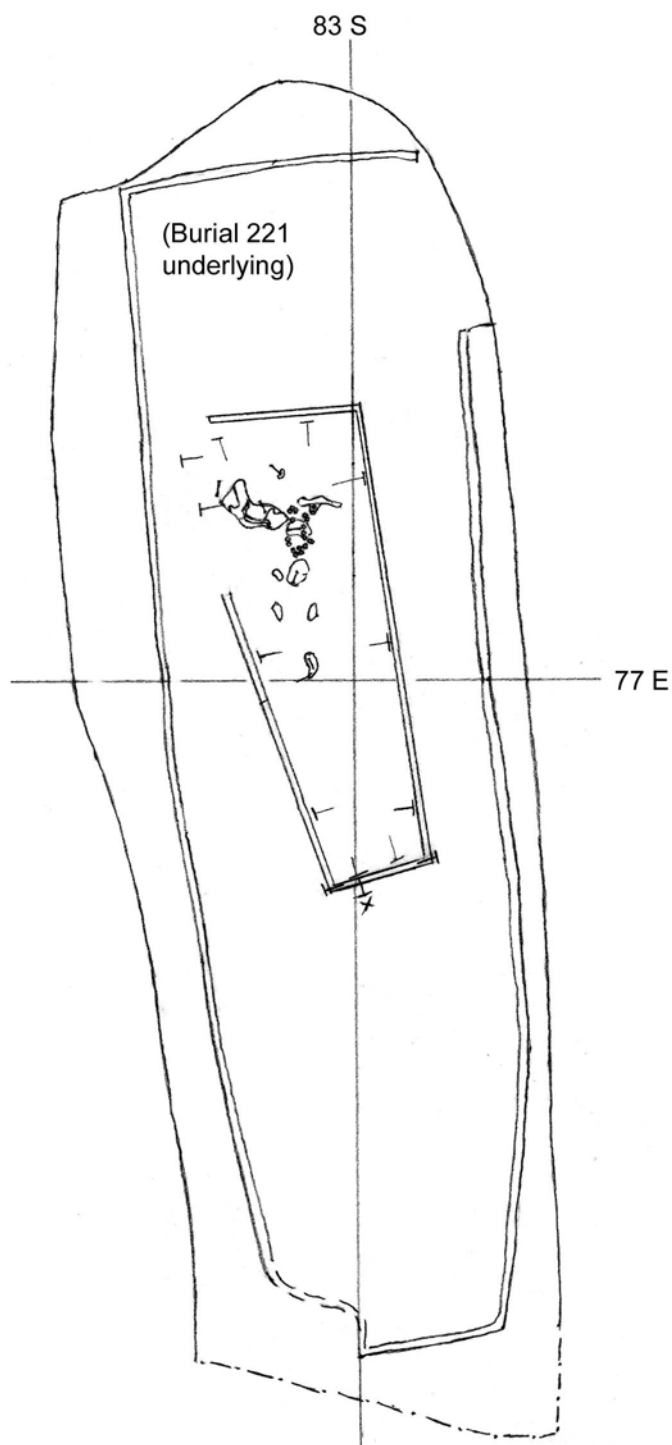
Burial 226 was of an infant less than 2 months of age. The burial shared the grave shaft of underlying Burial 221, which was of a man between the ages of 25 and 35. Soil described in association with Burial 226 (presumably grave shaft fill) was described as mottled yellow/brown, with patches of solid dark grey soil. This soil was the first indication that another burial was present -- it was noted as a distinction within the Burial 221 matrix. Material recovered from the grave fill included a seed, a seed fragment, and a possible insect casing. The seed was recovered near the head area, above the elevation of the skeletal remains. It was not identified or recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

A coffin stain was recorded and outlined at elevations of 3.80' to 4.00', then fragments of mandible and cranium at an elevation of 3.69'. The coffin appears to have been four-sided in shape, tapering toward the foot. Coffin nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. The lowest elevation recorded for the coffin was 3.56'. The infant had been laid with the head to the west. All soil from this burial was retained for flotation.

Remains of six straight pins were recorded *in situ*, one near the center of the burial and five near the cranial fragments. Also recorded *in situ* beneath the mandible fragments were 8 beads, apparently from a necklace. These are fired glass beads that have been identified as of West African origin, most likely produced in what is now southern Ghana. The beads are simple in design, oblate or donut-shaped, 0.4 to 0.46 cm in diameter, and probably opaque yellow originally. They were probably ground to shape after firing, but may have been heat treated after initial firing. The perforations are regular and were likely polished or drilled after the beads were fired.



As noted, Burial 226 shared a grave with Burial 221, a male adult, and it appears that the man and the infant were interred at the same time. Because the tapered coffin in Burial 221 is considered diagnostic of Early Group interment, Burial 226 has also been assigned to the Early Group.

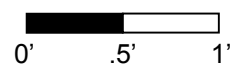


Burial #: 226

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/7/92

Drawing #: 488



Burial 227

Series 15A

Catalog # 1213

Datum Point: 82

Grid coordinates: S77/E84

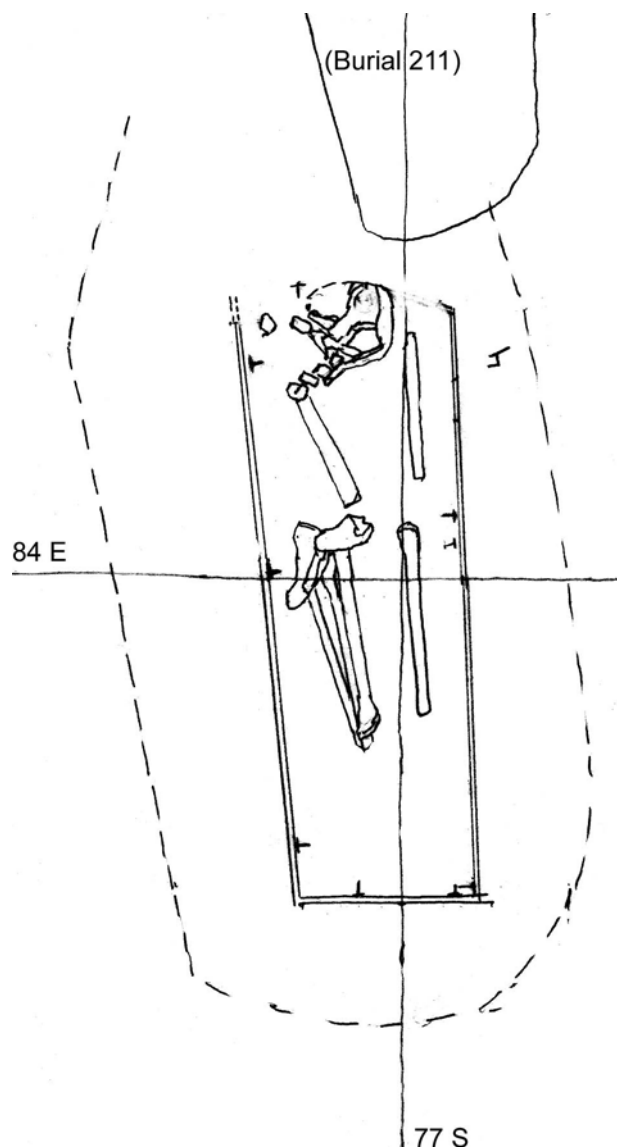
Elevation of cranium: 4.22' asl

Temporal Group: Early

Burial 227 yielded the remains of an individual of undetermined age and sex. The associated soil consisted of yellow-brown sandy clay silt. The western portion of the burial had been destroyed by a neighboring interment (apparently Burial 256). Skeletal remains were disturbed (destroyed or removed) from the pelvis up; however, the cranium had been put back into the grave and was lying near the femora. Extraneous bone found in the grave shaft of Burial 211 (which overlay Burial 256) may have been from Burial 227.

The displaced cranium was encountered at an elevation of 4.22', with coffin nails appearing at 4.12'. The bottom of the grave was recorded at an elevation of 4.02' in the east and 3.62' in the west. The coffin was four-sided in shape, and numerous nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the bottom. The deceased had been placed with the head to the west, in the supine position.

The grave shaft of Burial 251 appears to have cut into or overlain the southwestern edge of Burial 227. Because of this stratigraphic relationship, coupled with the four-sided, possibly tapered, coffin shape, Burial 227 has been placed in the Early Group.

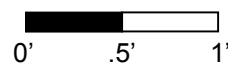


Burial #: 227

Drawn by: E.S.

Date: 3/10/92

Drawing #: 501



Burial 228

Series 23a

Catalog # 1214

Datum Point: 71

Grid coordinates: 86S/55E

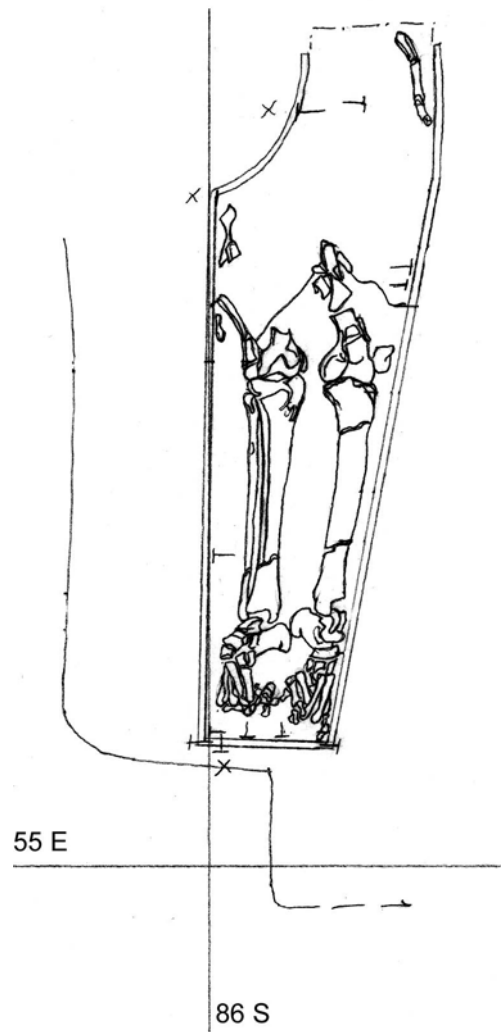
Elevation at highest point: 4.28

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 228 held the remains of an adult, probably a man, whose age could not be determined. The burial had been truncated on the west (head) end by the foundation of a later building on Lot 14. Skeletal remains included elements from the distal ends of the femora to the feet. The grave shaft outline, as far as it was visible, suggested that the grave might be shared with a burial to the northeast, possibly Burial 236 or Burial 260 (the latter represented only by a few disarticulated bones).

The coffin lid was preserved only along the north side, at an elevation of 4.15'; the well-preserved bottom, later identified as cedar, was recorded at 3.93'. The coffin was hexagonal in shape with nails recorded *in situ* at the perimeter. The deceased had been placed with the head to the west. The extant skeletal remains were in fair condition.

The north edge of Burial 228 appears to have abutted or overlain the south edge of Burial 236, but their exact relationship could not be determined through field observation. Although Burial 228 was higher in elevation than Burial 236, it is possible the latter was interred after Burial 228, cutting through the north part of the grave shaft. Burial 236 appeared to overlay the edge of Burial 196, and to have truncated another Burial, 260. Burial 196 also truncated earlier graves. On the basis of overall stratigraphic position, Burial 228 is placed in the Late Group along with Burials 236 and 196.

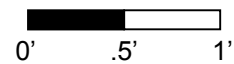


Burial #: 228

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/8/92

Drawing #: 494



Burial 229

Series 15A

Catalog # 1215

Datum Point: 73

Grid coordinates: S83.5/E72

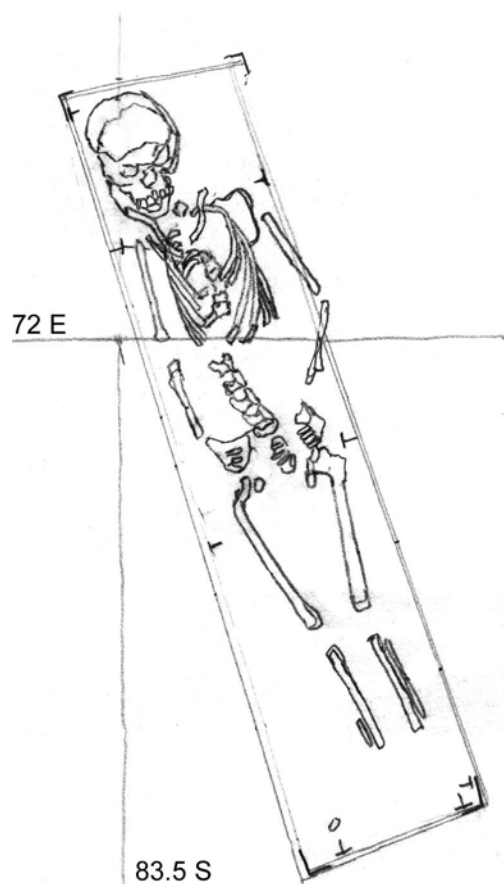
Elevation of cranium: 4.22' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 229 was the grave of a child between 6 and 11 years of age. The associated soil was described as mottled brown clay and sand. The grave fill contained wine bottle fragments, a nail fragment, two ceramic sherds (one of locally-made stoneware), a pipe stem and a pipe bowl fragment marked RI (probably English, 18th century). Recording began at an elevation of 4.44'. No coffin outline was apparent, although numerous nails were identified in the western end of the burial. The coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.69', also at the west end. Fragments of foot bones were recorded at 3.79' at the east end of the coffin. The coffin outline was followed based on nails found *in situ*. It was probably four-sided in shape.

The child had been placed in the supine position, arms resting at the sides. The remains were in poor condition, with the pelvis and long bones badly eroded. Excavators noted the presence of hair. Tiny fragments of a straight pin or pins were recovered from the burial, but their location is not mentioned in the notes or indicated on the field drawing.

The western end of Burial 229 overlay the eastern end of Burial 239, a child burial, and both overlay Burial 280, an Early Group burial of an adult, possibly female. Burial 229 did not appear to share a grave shaft with Burials 239 or 280. The easternmost end of Burial 229 was above the northwest corner of Burial 221, an Early Group grave of a man buried with an infant (Burial 226). Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 229 was assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.

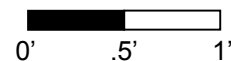


Burial #: 229

Drawn by: E. S.

Date: 3/11/92

Drawing #: 504



Burial 230

Catalog # 1216

Datum Point: 66

Grid coordinates: S45.5/E106

Elevation of Cranium: 0.73' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 230 was of a woman between 55 and 65 years of age. The grave was located in the northern area of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16, underneath Feature 111/120, a filled-in "channel" running approximately twenty-five feet in a north-south direction. The grave shaft outline was not recorded (except for a possible line at the southeast corner), nor was grave fill soil described, and no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 0.98', the bottom at 0.29'. Its shape was hexagonal. The south side of the coffin was disturbed, apparently by a wooden post or piling (the latter was drawn but otherwise not recorded). Thirty nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin top and bottom, including vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. Nine more nails were cataloged in the laboratory.

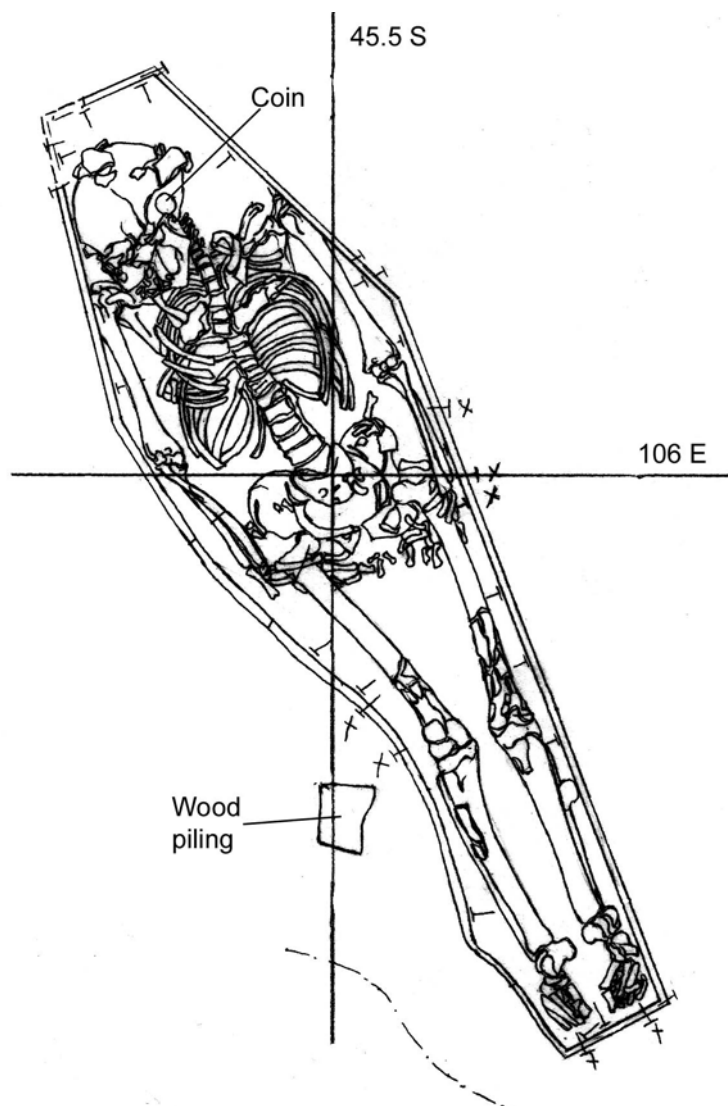
The woman was in a supine position with her hands on her pelvis with her head to the west. Skeletal remains were in generally poor condition and very fragile. Pipe wear was noted on the teeth. Straight pin fragments were recovered from the stomach soil sample, and one was recorded *in situ* on the center vertebra.

Two coins were also recovered from this burial. One was recorded *in situ* above the base of the left mastoid process (it is unclear which coin of the two cataloged). The second coin was neither mentioned in field notes nor included on the field drawing, and it is not known where it was found. Copper staining was noted on wood from the coffin lid at the cranium, and also from the temporal bone; this staining may have been from the recorded coin.



One of the coins measured 2.2 cm in diameter and had woven textile, not identified, adhering to each side. The other coin measured 2.9 cm in diameter. Neither coin was identifiable.

Because Burial 230 was located north of the fence line, this grave has been designated Late Group.

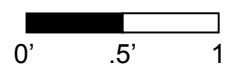


Burial #: 230

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/11/92

Drawing #: 503



Burial 231

Series 22

Catalog # 1217

Datum Point: 79

Grid coordinates: S77.5/E97

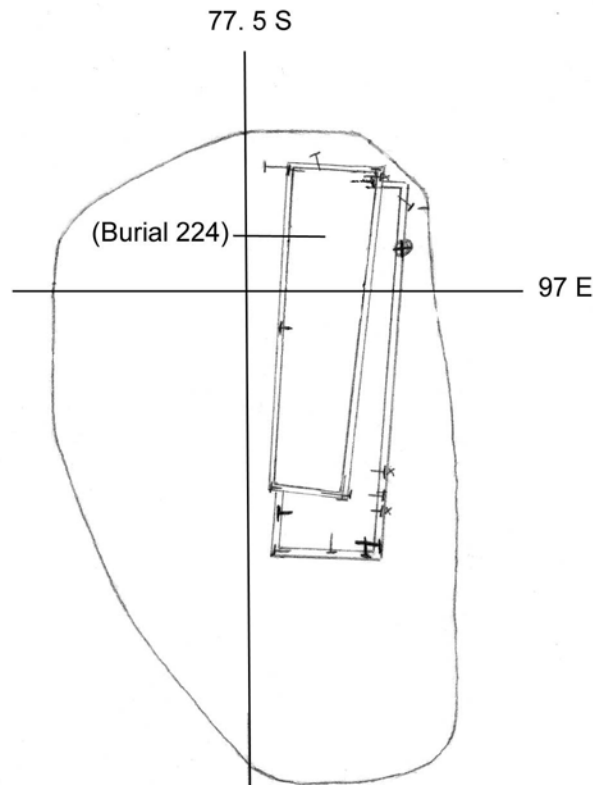
No human remains found

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 231 consisted only of a coffin outline and coffin nails lying under Burial 224. The coffin outline appeared to be the size of an infant's and was four-sided in shape. Its highest recorded elevation was 2.70' based on coffin nails found along the north side, and excavation of the burial ceased at an elevation 1.85' in sterile soil.

No skeletal remains were found, which excavators suggested was due to poor preservation. Burial 231 appears to have been in a grave shared by two other infants, Burials 224 and 234. No artifacts other than remains of the coffins were found in association with any of the three children.

Lacking any temporal evidence other than stratigraphy, Burial 231 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group, as have Burials 224 and 234.

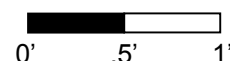


Burial #: 231

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/6/92

Drawing #: 487



Burial 232

Series 22

Catalog # 1218 and 1225

Datum Point: 79

Grid coordinates: S77.5/E97

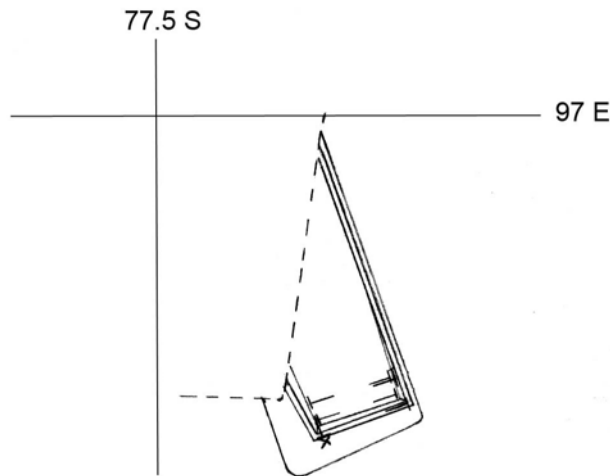
No human remains found

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 232 consisted of the remains of an infant-sized coffin. A grave cut was apparent along the northern and western edges, and part of the southern side. Associated soil consisted of stony, mottled silts, and some brick fragments were recovered from it. The southwest half of the grave appeared to have been truncated by the grave cut for Burials 224, 231 and 234.

The coffin wood did not survive, but coffin nails apparently representing the southeast corner were recorded at an elevation of 2.50', and a probable bottom at 2.20' based on coffin nails found along the southern edge. Excavators noted that the soil within the coffin was wet and very sandy with sticky dark grey silt above the sand, indicative of decayed organic material.

Another soil stain representing a presumed grave, partially cut by Burial 232, was identified in the field. Excavation began at an elevation of 2.65' and ceased at an elevation of 2.20', with no coffin or human remains found. Excavators suggested that this might have been a poorly preserved infant's burial with no coffin; it was not assigned a burial number. The southwest half of Burial 232 was probably truncated by the triple grave of infant Burials 224, 231 and 234. Burial 160, another grave of a young child, overlay the northeast part of Burial 232. Burial 232 has been placed in the default Middle Group.

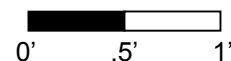


Burial #: 232

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/8/92

Drawing #: 492



Burial 233

Catalog # 1279

Datum Point: 54

Grid coordinates: S73/E127

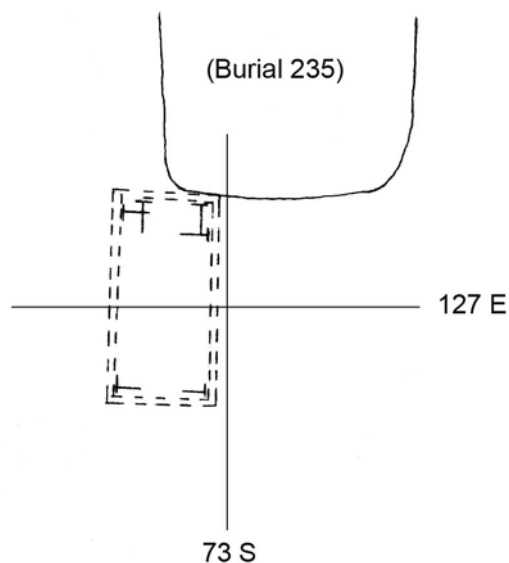
Elevation of highest element: 1.84' asl (coffin lid)

Temporal Group: Middle

No skeletal remains were recovered from Burial 233, which consisted only of remains of a small rectangular wooden box, possibly representing the burial of an infant. No cultural materials were recovered from the grave shaft, nor were the soil conditions noted. The coffin was oriented east-west lengthwise, its lid at an elevation of 1.84' asl. Nails were noted *in situ*, and recovered by excavators, as were samples of the coffin wood.

It is possible that Burial 233 was not an infant burial, but a coffin fragment from a larger burial. The wood remnants may have been shunted to the east and/or south from Burial 288 or 292, as a result of later interments or several apparent later disturbances in the area.

Burial 233 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.

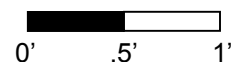


Burial #: 233

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/8/92

Drawing #: 491



Burial 234

Series 22

Catalog # 1220

Datum Point: 79

Grid coordinates: S77.5/E96.5

Highest elevation of skeletal remains: 2.30' asl

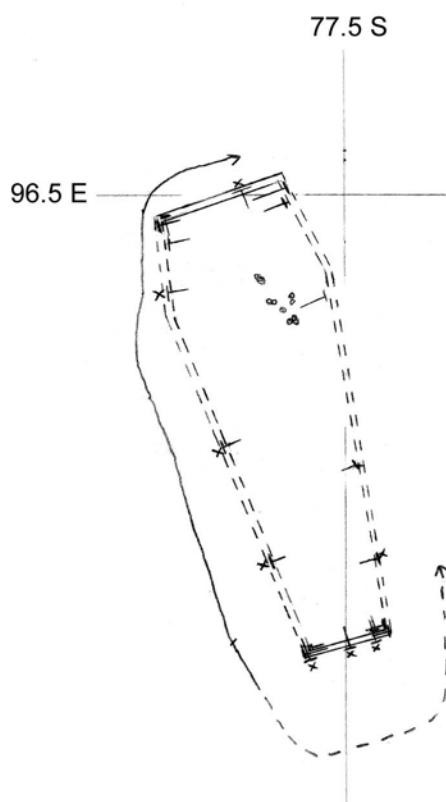
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 234 contained the remains of an infant of less than 6 months old. The associated soil consisted of yellow-orange silt mottled with stony tan and grey soil. The majority of the northern edge of the grave cut had been removed during prior excavation of other burials to the north.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 2.45' based on coffin nails found along the western coffin edge, the bottom at an elevation of 2.14' based on coffin nails found along the north side and in the southeast corner. The western headboard and eastern footboard were preserved as well as part of the coffin bottom in the west. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter.

Excavators noticed what appeared to be a small hexagonal coffin-shaped area cut into the grave fill overlying the child's burial. This was excavated down to sterile sand in the north and the Burial 234 coffin lid in the south. Excavators found three possible top nails, two of which belonged to Burial 234. Because no bone or wood was found, excavation of this area ceased, and no burial number was assigned.

The infant in Burial 234 had been placed in a four-sided, tapering coffin with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted of teeth and grey, shiny, sticky clay presumed by excavators to be decayed tissue. Burial 234 appears to have been in a grave shared by two other infants, Burials 231 and 224, which cut into a prior infant interment designated Burial 232. No artifacts other than coffin remains were found in association with any of the burials. These interments, including Burial 234, have been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.

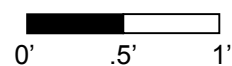


Burial #: 234

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/10/92

Drawing #: 498



Burial 235

Series 35

Catalog # 1221

Datum Point: 54 (3.94' asl)

Grid coordinates: S71.5/E123

Elevation of Cranium: 1.44' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

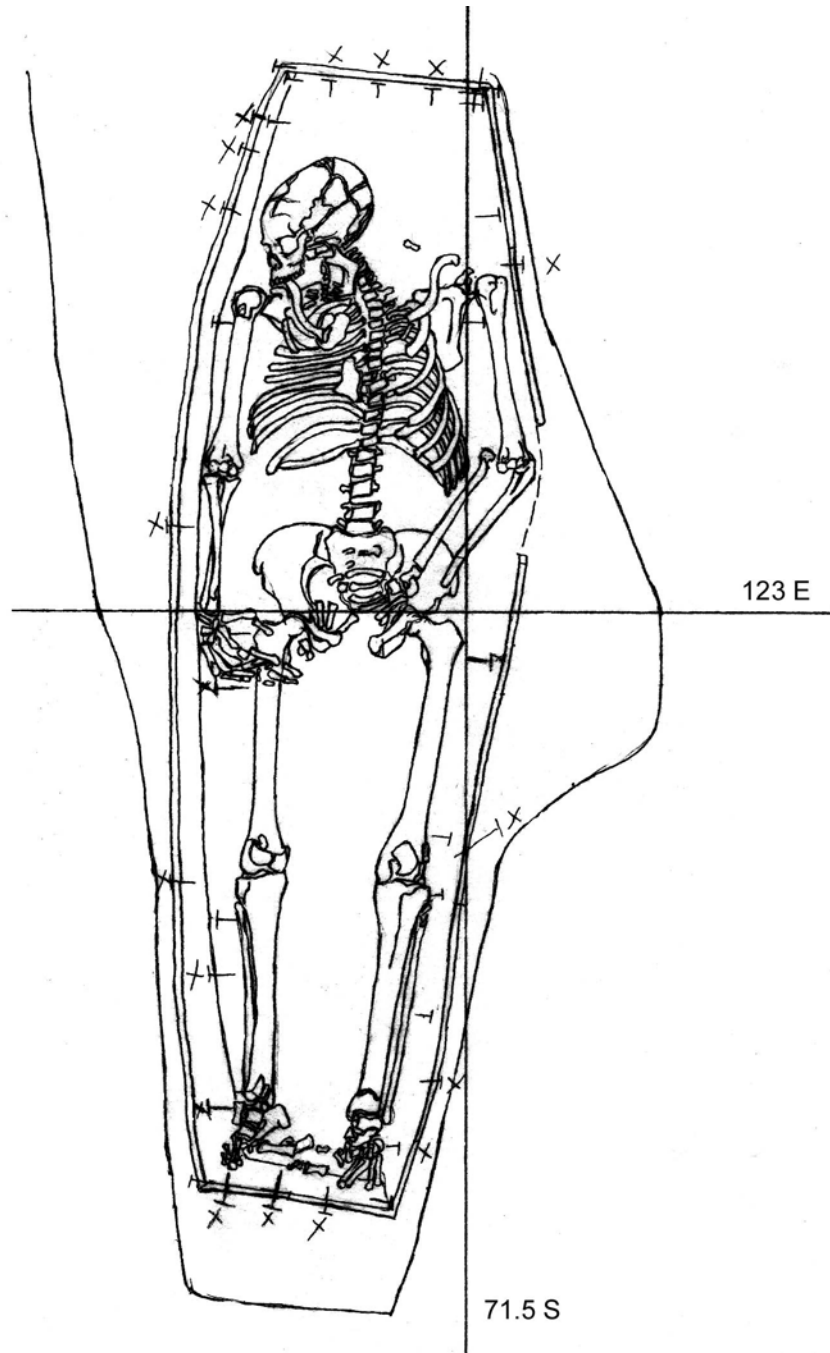
Burial 235 was of a woman between 28 and 42 years old. The silty clay of her grave shaft held a heavy concentration of rust, according to the excavators' notes. Numerous nail fragments were recovered from the grave fill soil, along with a few sherds each of bottle glass, salt-glazed stoneware, and kiln furniture. Excavators also collected fragments of bovine horn core and long bone and an oyster shell fragment. Other cultural material found in the soil included several whole seeds (one recorded *in situ* on the coffin lid, the others from unknown locations), a bowl fragment from a tobacco pipe, and a textile fiber (possibly intrusive).

The archaeologists exposed the well-defined lid of the hexagonal coffin at 1.99'. They noted "extraneous" bones above the lid, and postulated that they were from Burial 219, a child buried almost directly above. They also noted several small cobbles on the lid, which were roughly mapped but apparently not collected, as none were cataloged in the laboratory. Numerous nails were mapped and collected, including several found in vertical positions attaching the lid to the sides of the coffin. A scatter of metal remnants was observed and drawn on the central portion of the coffin lid, though none were recoverable as objects. It is possible the iron remnants were from nails from Burial 219 above. One circular "metal artifact," 0.1' in diameter, was depicted at the pelvis either on or above the skeletal remains and was given field number 235.1; it also was not recovered. A straight pin was found on or above the coffin lid, and was recovered in two fragments.

The woman's remains were virtually complete, and in fair condition despite considerable postmortem breakage. She lay supine with her head to the west and her arms and legs extended. Her left arm was bent slightly with the hand resting on her pelvis.

Burial 235 cut through Burials 288 and 292 (which may represent a single individual) at an angle, and lay at a slightly lower elevation. Burial 219, the grave of a young child, was placed above Burial 235, slightly offset to the north. No grave shaft outline was recorded for Burial 219, suggesting that the latter was placed deliberately within the existing grave of Burial 235. The two coffins were not "stacked" directly one atop the other, as intervening soil was present.

It is unlikely that Burial 235 was intentionally associated with Burial(s) 288/292. The detrimental impact on the remains implies that their presence was not known at the time that Burial 235 was interred. Based on this, Burial 235 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.

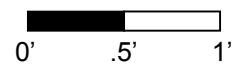


Burial #: 235

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/20/92

Drawing #: 539



Burial 236

Series 23a

Catalog # 1222

Datum Point: 71

Grid coordinates: 84.5S/53.5E

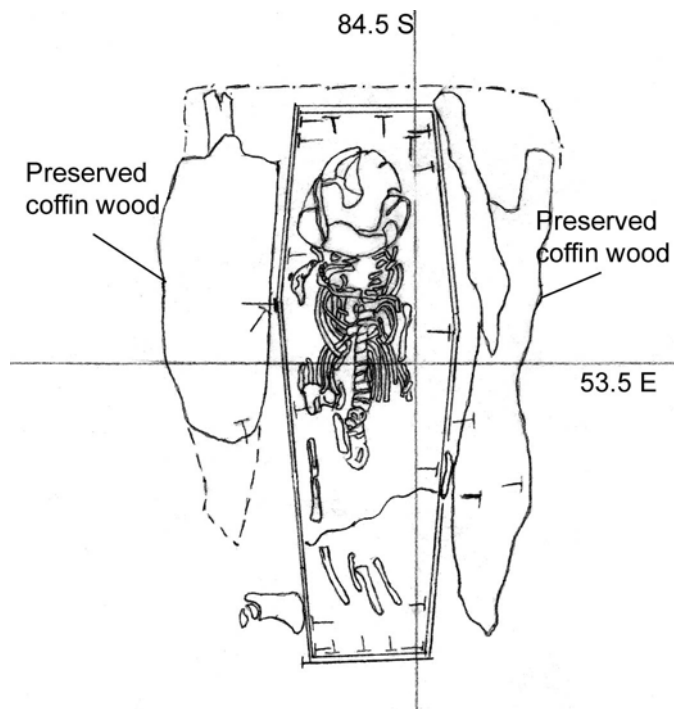
Elevation of cranium: 3.86' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 236 was of a child between 4 and 5 years of age. A possible grave shaft outline was visible on the east and west ends, but its fill soil was not described. Extraneous skeletal elements were present in the soil above the coffin, apparently from a burial that had been disturbed (possibly Burial 260).

The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 4.08' and the bottom was at 3.67'. It was hexagonal in shape. The sides had fallen outward and lay flat to the north and south of the burial. Wood samples from the south side were identified as pine, and the bottom as loblolly (soft pine). The child had been placed with the head to the west; the skeletal remains were incomplete, crushed and severely eroded. Excavators recovered one straight pin, but did not record its original location.

The north edge of Burial 228, of an adult male, appears to have abutted or overlain the south edge of Burial 236, but their exact relationship could not be determined through field observation. Although Burial 228 was higher in elevation than Burial 236, it is possible the latter was interred after Burial 228, cutting through the north part of the grave shaft. Burial 236 appeared to overlay the edge of Burial 196, and to have truncated another Burial, 260. Burial 196 also truncated earlier graves. On the basis of overall stratigraphic position, Burial 236 is placed in the Late Group along with Burials 228 and 196.

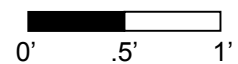


Burial #: 236

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/14/92

Drawing #: 519



Burial 237

Series 23B

Catalog #1223

Datum Point: 71

Grid coordinates: 80S/55.5E

Elevation at highest point: 4.11' asl

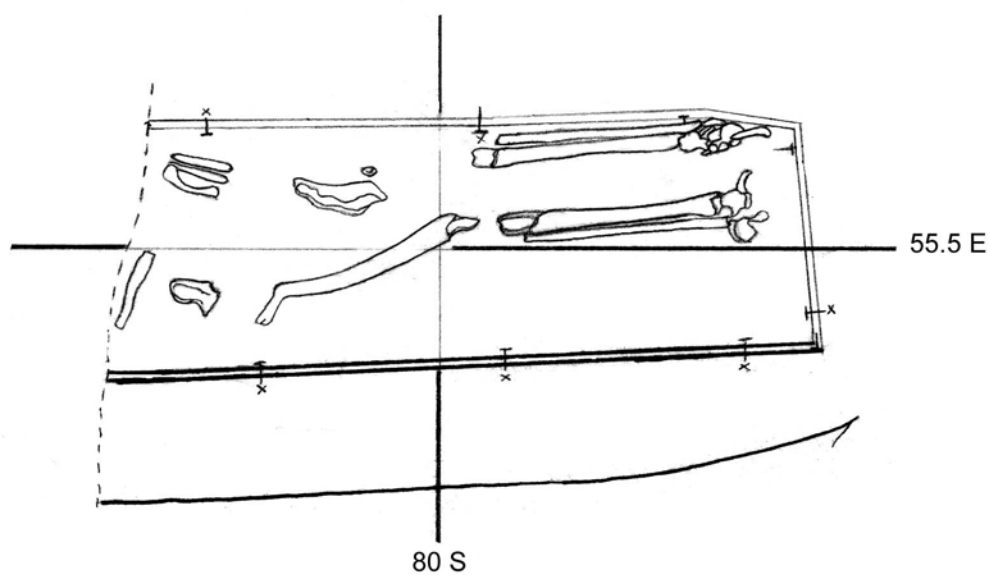
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 237 consisted of partial remains, probably of an adult, but age and sex could not be determined. The burial was oriented north-south, with the head to the south. Burial 212 had truncated it on the south, above the pelvis. Only the east side of the grave shaft outline was discernable; its fill soil was not described, and no artifacts were recovered from it.

The coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 4.07', and the lowest recorded elevation was at 4.00'. Coffin nails, including six nailed from the bottom to attach it to the sides (an unusual construction), were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. The coffin was four-sided, either rectangular or tapered. A wood sample from the lid was identified in the laboratory as red pine.

Skeletal remains were in very poor condition, and consisted only of partial pelvic bones, radius and ulna fragments, and leg and foot bones.

Burial 237 was immediately adjacent to the east of and parallel to Burial 264, which held only partial right leg bones and coffin wood. It is likely that they represent a single individual. Burial 216, an infant burial, overlay the northeast corner of Burial 237, and as noted, Burial 212, a child's grave, had truncated the southern half. On the basis of this stratigraphy, along with the possible tapering coffin, Burial 237 is assigned to the Early Group.

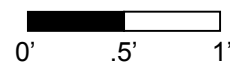


Burial #: 237

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/13/92

Drawing #: 513



Burial 238

Series 15A

Catalog # 1224

Datum Point: 81

Grid coordinates: S78.5/E62

Elevation of cranium: 3.43' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 238 yielded the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years of age. Skeletal fragments were found in the grave fill, suggesting a previous burial in the area had been disturbed during or prior to the interment of Burial 238. Excavators also noticed numerous worm holes in the soil above the Burial 238 cranium.

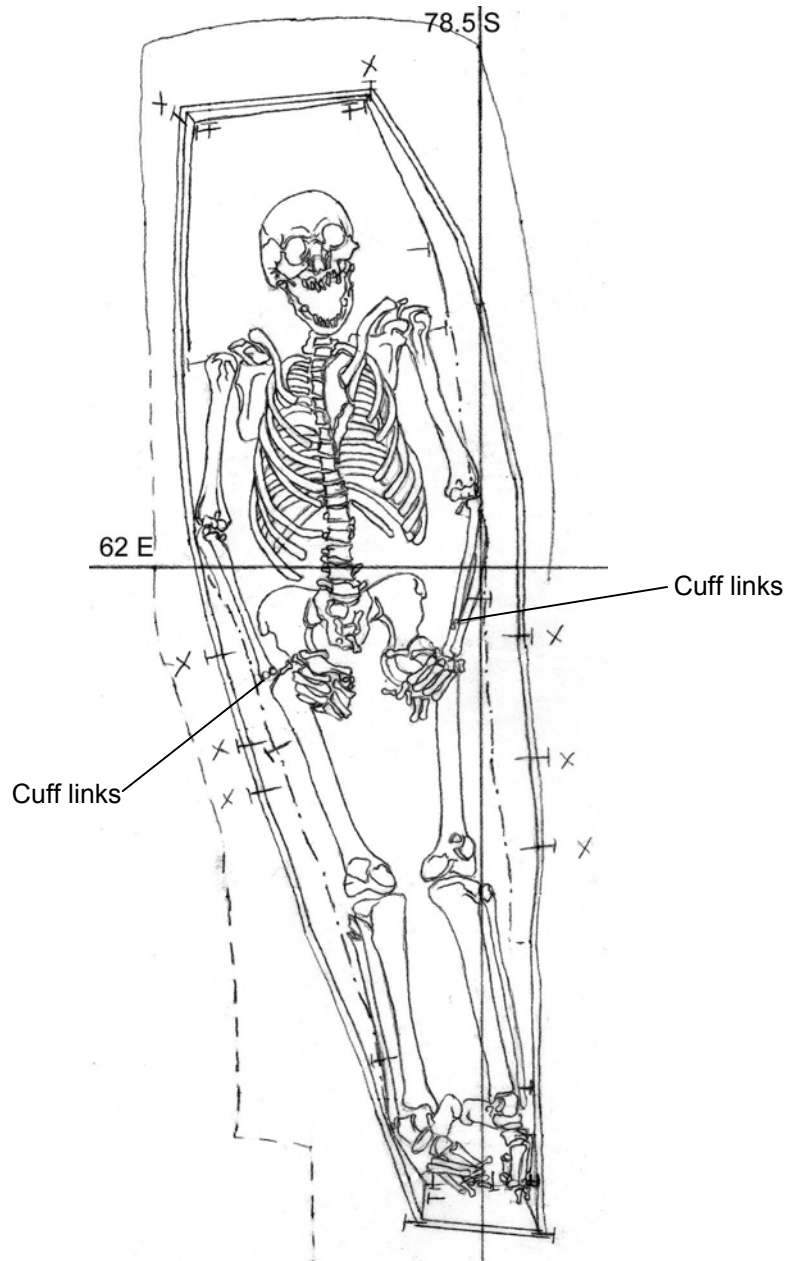
The coffin lid was first encountered 0.85' below the top of the recorded grave cut, at an elevation of 3.61' (northwest corner). The bottom was reached at an elevation of 2.91', near the center. The man had been interred in a hexagonal coffin with his head to the west, in the supine position, with his hands placed over his pelvis. Skeletal remains were in fair condition. Hair was observed on the top of the cranium.

Cufflinks were found with the deceased, one pair on the right radius and one pair beneath the left radius; these were numbered in the field as 238.1 (right) and 238.2 (left), and are shown in the photograph at right. The faces were octagonal in shape, 15 mm in diameter, and of copper alloy with cast flat shanks and drilled eyes. The faces had a molded motif around a central circular pattern. In addition a very small (8 mm) single-hole bone button was recovered on the 5th/6th cervical vertebrae.



Burial 238 was immediately beneath Burial 214, a grave of a man of similar age. Excavators suggested the two burials shared a grave; however, since Burial 214 is offset 2.2' to the east, it is unlikely that the interments occurred at the same time.

Burial 238 cut into the north side of Burial 285. Burial 271 was immediately north/northeast of Burial 238, at approximately the same elevation. The southwest edge of the Burial 271 coffin was slightly disturbed, possibly by Burial 238, in which case the former pre-dates the latter. Based on the apparent chronology of the surrounding interments, Burial 238 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.

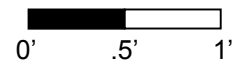


Burial #: 238

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/25/92

Drawing #: 557



Burial 239

Series 15A

Catalog # 1226

Datum Point: 73

Grid coordinates: S83.5/E70

Elevation of cranium: 3.80' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

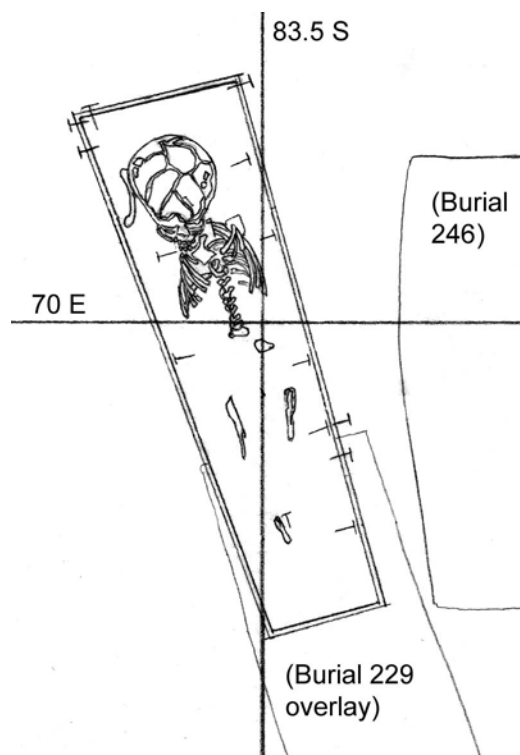
Burial 239 was of a child between 1 ½ and 3 ½ years of age. The burial was discovered during the excavation of Burial 229. Associated soil was described as brownish silty clay with tan sand mottling, but no grave shaft outline could be defined. Two wine bottle fragments, a fish scale, and four mammal bone fragments were recovered from the shaft fill.

Field notes state that no coffin wood outline was visible, but a wood sample was recovered and a number of coffin nails were found *in situ*, defining the coffin's perimeter. The coffin was four-sided, tapering slightly toward the foot. The bottom was recorded at an elevation of 3.54' at the eastern end.

The child had been placed with the head to the west, in the supine position. The remains were in poor condition, with only the cranium and rib cage preserved and recognizable. A small black organic stain was found on the cervical vertebrae below the mandible and removed with the child's remains. A straight pin was recorded *in situ* on the cranium. A metal object was found near the northwest corner of the coffin; excavators thought it might be a coffin handle, but only one such artifact was located, and laboratory examination failed to confirm this identification. Finally, a nail was found inside the coffin near the right side of the child's head. The nail did not appear to be from the coffin itself.

Burial 239 overlay Burial 280 (later determined to be 274/280), an Early Group adult burial (probably a woman). A wide grave shaft outline was recorded in the field, apparently encompassing Burials 274/280, 295, 246, 239, and 215; Burial 295 had truncated Burial 274/280. It is possible that Burials 246, 239 and 215, all of very young children, were interred within or next to an earlier grave, perhaps that of Burial 295. The head end of Burial 229, a child burial, overlay the foot end of Burial 239, indicating that the former predated the latter.

Based on stratigraphy, Burial 239 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

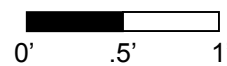


Burial #: 239

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/13/92

Drawing #: 514



Burial 240

Series 22

Catalog # 1227

Datum Point: 79

Grid coordinates: S79.5/E95.5

Elevation of cranium: 2.73' asl

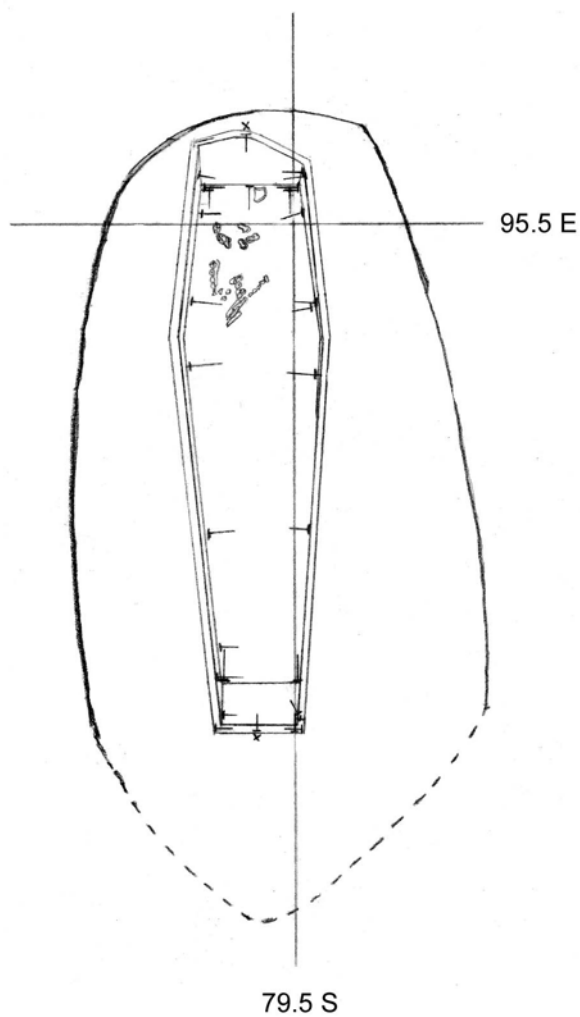
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 240 was of a child between 10 and 32 months old. The grave shaft fill soil consisted of stony soil with charcoal mottled with orange-brown and occasional lenses of red sand, and it contained shell fragments and a sherd of bottle glass. Excavators noted a wooden stake beyond the east end of the burial, which they thought might be related to an underlying burial (this turned out to be Burial 254; however, the stake was only recorded on the field drawing for Burial 240).

Excavation of Burial 240 began at an elevation of 3.45' and the coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.20', based on coffin nails found in the southwest corner. The bottom of the coffin was at 2.48', based on coffin nails recorded along the south edge, and excavation of the burial ceased at an elevation of 2.35'.

The coffin appears to have been hexagonal, though the head board was bowed outward. The wood was not identified. The child had been laid supine with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted of teeth, rib and cranial fragments. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were recovered in direct association with the deceased.

The bottom of Burial 207, of a probable woman, was 0.50' above the north edge of Burial 240. Burial 240 cut the south edge of Burial 234, which shared a grave with Burials 224 and 231, all infants. Burial 240 also lay directly over another child burial, Burial 254, and the two were aligned similarly, but Burial 240 had a distinct grave shaft outline of its own, so was clearly a later interment (though it might have been deliberately placed with reference to Burial 254). Burial 207 overlay the north edge of both; thus Burials 240 and 254 must have predated the adult interment. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 240 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

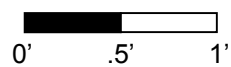


Burial #: 240

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/13/92

Drawing #: 512



Burial 241

Series 53

Catalog # 1228

Datum Point: 63

Grid coordinates: S54.5/E121

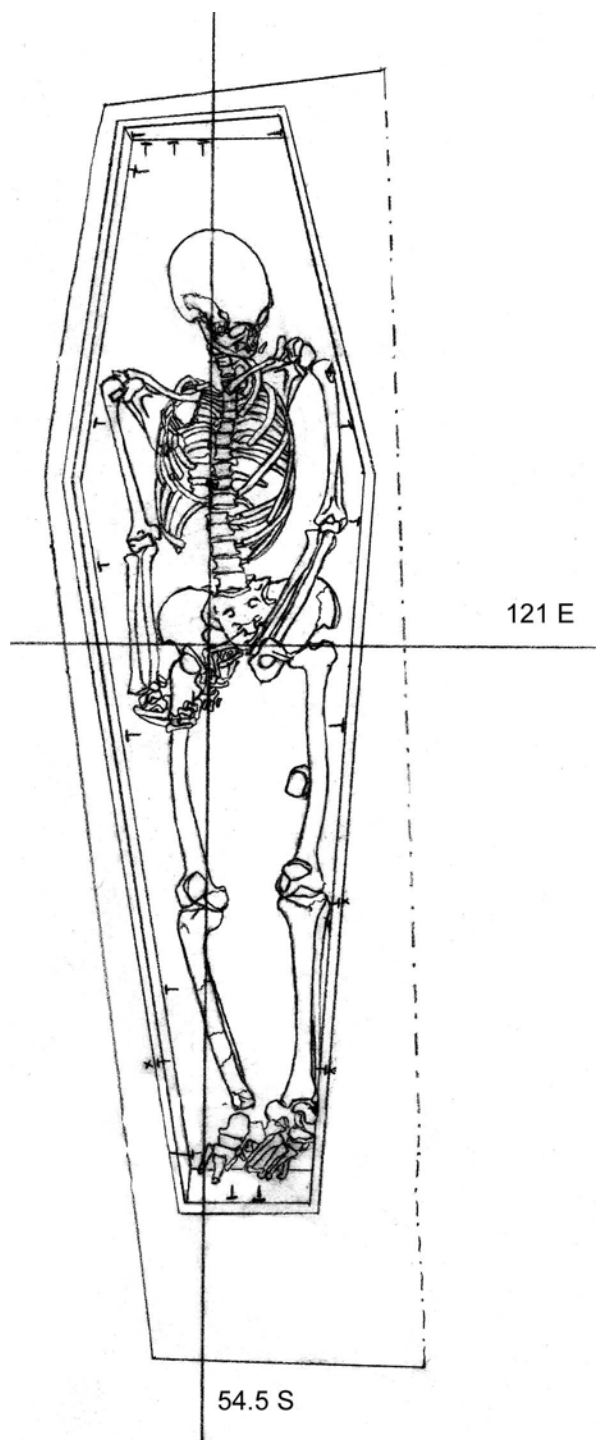
Elevation of Cranium: -0.18' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 241 was of a woman between 55 and 65 years old. The soil in her grave shaft was described as yellow-brown and silty, mottled with yellow-gold. The grave shaft fill yielded sherds of salt-glazed stoneware vessels, a fragment of kiln furniture and two of brick, a piece of bottle glass, and fragments of Jackfield ware and pearlware, providing a *terminus post quem* for the grave of circa 1780. A number of cow bone fragments, mainly carpal and phalange fragments, two dog pelvic bones, and a few unidentified medium-mammal bones were also recovered from the shaft fill, along with one piece of oyster shell. The cow bone is typical of waste material associated with tanning, suggesting this burial post-dated a waste dump in this area. Four seeds were collected, although they were not mentioned in field notes and thus it is not clear whether they were from the shaft fill or more closely associated with the deceased. The unidentified seeds were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The woman had been buried in a hexagonal coffin, which was fairly well preserved and was drawn in plan and cross-section. The foot board sloped outward toward the top. An iron object, in four pieces, was labeled as having been found on the coffin lid. This object was identified as a possible nail. It was not mentioned in the field records (very few notes were taken during excavation of this burial). Nails were recorded *in situ* around the entire perimeter of the coffin bottom, but only three nails were present at the top, oriented vertically to attach the lid to the sides near the foot. The deceased had been placed supine with her head to the west. Her legs were extended and her arms were by her sides, with her left hand across her pelvis and her right hand over her upper leg. Her remains were complete, articulated, and well preserved, with a few recent breaks. The only artifacts directly associated with this burial were fragments of copper-alloy straight pin(s), found on her mid-thoracic vertebrae and right ribcage. The percentage of chestnut grains among the pollen counted from the coffin lid sample suggests a spring interment.

The grave shaft soil for Burial 241 was described as exactly the same as the soil in Burial 185, the grave of a man 20 to 23 years old, except that excavators noted pockets of red sand in Burial 241, but not in the area of Burial 185 that overlapped with Burial 241. The interment of Burial 241 post-dated Burial 185, as it clipped the north side of Burial 185, displacing the arm bones. Burial 241 and Burial 243, a coffinless burial of a man aged about 45, bracketed the earlier Burial 185. The two later burials may have been more or less contemporary. The skeletal high elevation of Burial 243, at 0.1', was reasonably comparable to the skeletal high of Burial 241, and both were substantially lower than Burial 185 (0.85' asl). Based on their location north of the former boundary fence, all three of these burials are assigned to the Late Group.

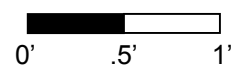


Burial #: 241

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 4/7/92

Drawing #: 629



Burial 242

Catalog # 1229

Datum Point: 64

Grid coordinates: S49.5/E119

Elevation of Cranium: -0.3' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 242 was of a woman between 40 and 50 years old. The grave was located in the northern area of the cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. The soil in the grave shaft was described as yellow-brown silt mottled with deeper brown. A variety of ceramic types were represented within the grave fill, including stoneware sherds, kiln furniture, white salt-glazed stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, redware, creamware, and Chinese export porcelain. The earthenwares and porcelain represented domestic wares. The creamware provides an earliest possible date of circa 1760 for the interment. Other cultural material in the grave shaft included pipe-stem fragments, lead-glass stemware, bottle glass, lamp chimney, aqua and dark-aqua window glass, brick fragments, and intrusive fragments of cinderblock and modern earthenware tile. Domesticated animals represented by bone fragments in the grave fill included sheep, pig, cattle, and dog. Shell and turtle carapace, deer, and rodent bones were also present. Eleven whole or partial seeds were collected, but were likely intrusive from rodent disturbance in the pelvic area.

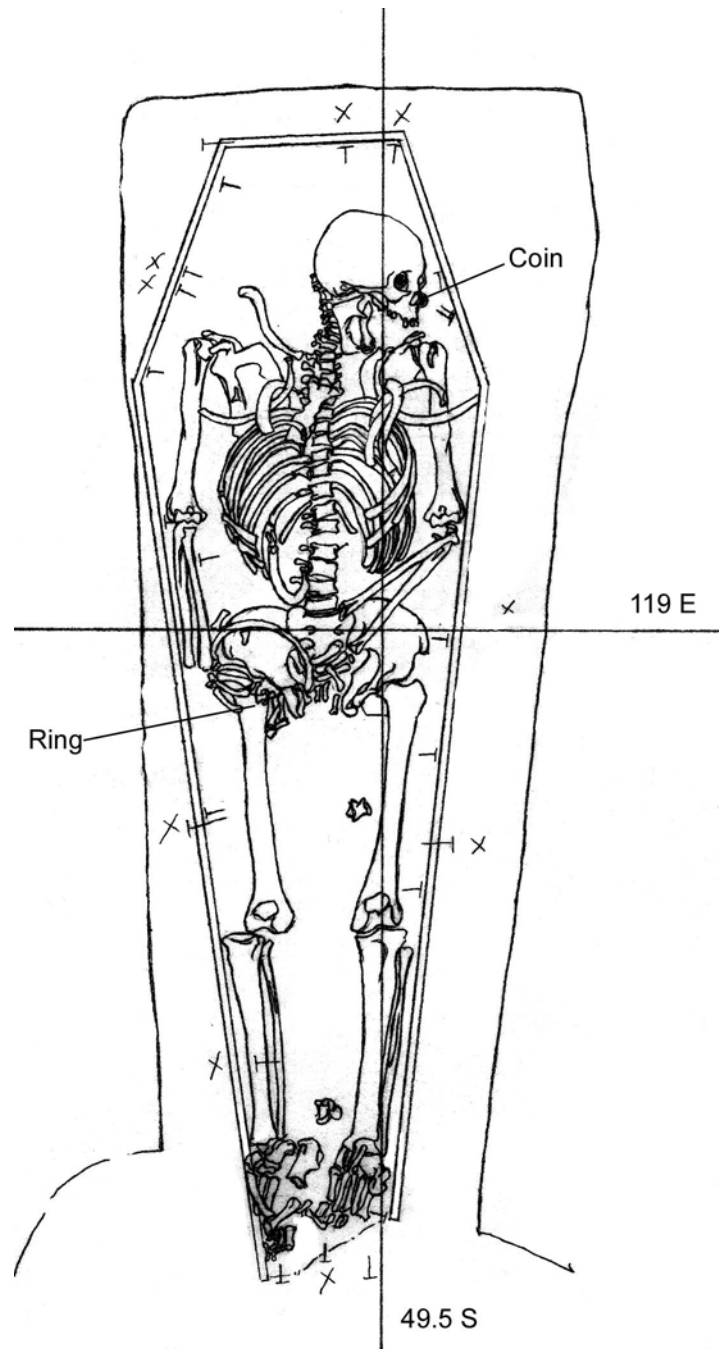
The woman's coffin was hexagonal, and made at least partly of spruce. Its lid was encountered at 0.05' asl. Numerous whole and partial nails were recovered, several of which were noted in vertical positions on five sides of the coffin. The woman had been laid to rest in supine position with her head to the west and her legs extended. Her right arm was nearly straight, with her hand on her right innominate, and her left arm was bent at the elbow with her hand over the pubic bone. The bones had preserved well, but had endured some mild disturbance through rodent activity, particularly around the feet.

Two copper coins were found in this burial, one in the woman's right eye socket, and one on the coffin floor just beneath her left eye. The two coins measured 2.6 cm and 2.7 cm in diameter, but the wear on their surfaces precluded identification. The woman had also been buried with a copper-alloy ring on the middle finger of her right hand. The ring was made of cast metal with three round cobalt blue glass insets on either side of a larger, round, clear glass inset. A nearly identical ring was found with Burial 310, of a woman of similar age. In addition to the coins and ring, copper-alloy straight pin fragments were recovered from the sternum and lumbar bones, the latter with associated fibers and/or hair.



Burial 242 was located in an apparent north-south row with adult Burials 266, 210, 241, and perhaps several other burials that extended southward. Because they lay north of the

former boundary fence, all of these burials, including Burial 242, have been assigned to the Late temporal group.

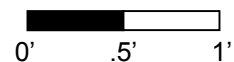


Burial #: 242

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/25/92

Drawing #: 555



Burial 243

Series 53

Catalog # 1230

Datum Point: 63

Grid coordinates: S57.5/E121

Elevation of Cranium: 0.1' asl

Temporal Group: Late

The man in Burial 243 was between 40 and 50 years old when he died. He was buried without a coffin. The grave shaft was filled with yellow-brown silty sand, mottled with gold-yellow areas and pockets of red sand. The soil was heavily littered with animal bones, predominately bovine and canine, with fragments of unidentified mammal bones, a deer hoof, and bits of clam and oyster shell. The cow bones included many hoof parts and pieces of horn core from an animal waste dump, perhaps from a tannery in this area. The dog remains were associated with canine bones recovered as grave fill from Burial 185, which lay adjacent to the north. They may represent a deliberate dog burial that had been disturbed by the human interments, or a co-interment with Burial 185; excavation records do not indicate whether the dog bones were articulated when found. The dog remains may simply have been present on the surface or in the soil when the grave for Burial 185 was dug.

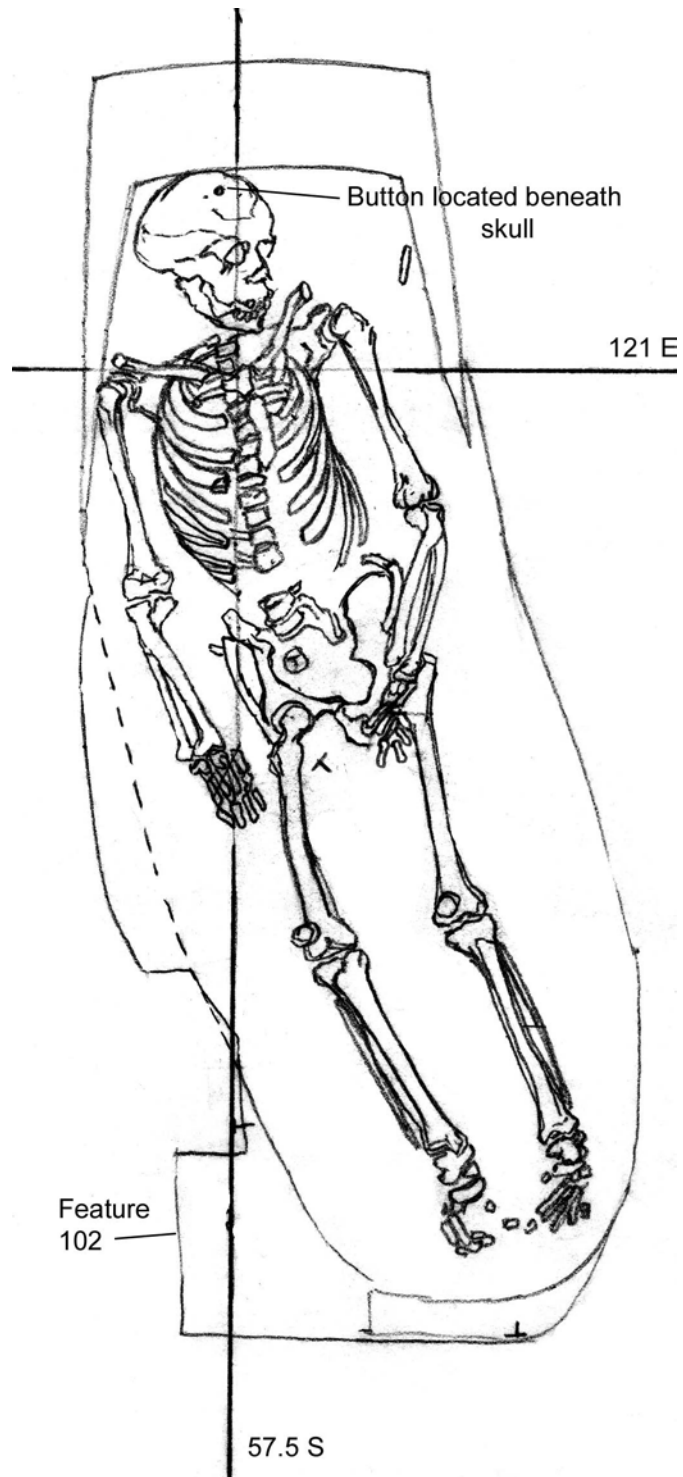
A number of ceramics were found in the grave shaft of Burial 243, including salt-glazed stoneware vessel sherds, stoneware kiln furniture, and lead/manganese glazed redware. Other cultural material from the grave fill included a fragment of pipe stem bored at 5/64", pieces of olive-green bottle glass, and bits of iron nails (not from a coffin). A large sample of fiber or hair, possibly human, was recovered from an unrecorded context within this burial, but this item was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The man's body had been laid supine with his head to the west. His left hand was on his pelvis and his right arm lay at his side. The remains had preserved quite well, despite some breakage. The only artifact that may have been deliberately placed in the grave was a copper-alloy button, recovered from beneath the upper part of the man's skull. The button was cast, with an applied shank, and measured 27 mm in diameter.

Burial 243 was laid directly above the infant in Burial 305, with the secondary interment of the lower skeleton of Burial 185, a man aged 20 to 23, in between. It appears that when the Burial 243 grave was dug, it truncated Burial 185 and exposed the coffin of Burial 305. Then the displaced bones from Burial 185 were placed atop Burial 305, after which the Burial 243 coffin was laid in the grave. The lack of artifacts in the grave shaft fill soil surrounding Burial 305 indicates that it was in place prior to the dumping that occurred in this part of the site, thus supporting the interpretation that it was the earliest of the graves. The question remains as to whether Burial 243 was placed deliberately above Burial 305. The latter was found centered exactly beneath the former, as though

on purpose. The interment of Burial 243 must have occurred after the remains in Burial 185 had decomposed, an interval of at least two to three years.

Burial 243 may have been contemporary with Burial 241, which held a 55 to 65 year old woman, located just to the north. Their grave fill soils and elevations were similar, and their placement was nearly parallel; both disturbed a previous grave, Burial 185. These graves may be part of a north-south row extending from Burial 266 in the north possibly as far south as Burial 315. There are several other coffin-less burials of men in this area of the site, and Burial 243 may be part of a group of this type of burial. These men may have died during the Revolution, while New York was occupied by the British.

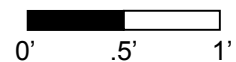


Burial #: 243

Drawn by: E.S.

Date: 3/25/92

Drawing #: 556



Burial 244

Series 31

Catalog # 1231

Datum Point: 61

Grid coordinates: S51.5/E90

Elevation of Cranium: 0.88' asl

Temporal Group: Late

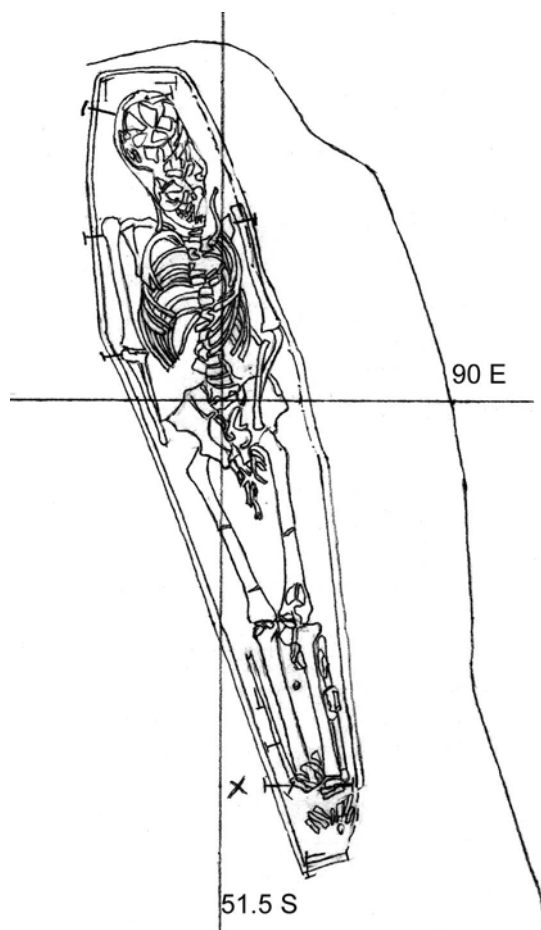
Burial 244 was of a child between 5 and 9 years old. The grave was located in the central part of Lot 15. Soil in the grave shaft was described as yellow, red, and grey mottled clay. No artifacts were noted within the grave fill.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and several nails were recorded *in situ* along its perimeter. The head area had been disturbed and the coffin's north side had fallen inward, leaving the right side of the coffin abutting the southern wall of the grave shaft. The lid lay at an elevation of 0.98'. A wood sample taken from an unrecorded location was identified as cedar.

The skeletal high elevation, at the cranium, was 0.88', and the skeletal low was 0.6'. The remains were nearly complete but broken and eroded. Four fragments of copper-alloy straight pins were recovered during the laboratory cleaning of the child's vertebrae, but no other artifacts were observed or collected from this burial.

The south edge of Burial 244 lay underneath the northwest corner of Burial 164, the grave of a child between 9 and 13 years. The Burial 164 coffin floor was measured at an elevation of 1.29', which placed it 0.31' over the lid of Burial 244's coffin. Although the northwest corner of Burial 164 showed some disturbance, the grave shaft outline was evident on the northern edge, directly above Burial 244. Thus it appears that Burial 244 predated Burial 164. The description of the grave fill for Burial 244 differed markedly from that for Burial 164 (light-brown to yellow-brown sandy silt), and it is possible a layer of fill or eroded soil from the hillside had covered the area in the interval between these interments.

These two child burials, along with the 9-month-old child in Burial 166, were situated between two parallel north-south rows of adult burials, predominately of men. The rows were bounded by Burials 194 and 158 on the west, and Burials 209 and 205 on the east. Skeletal high elevations for the western row ranged from 0.95' to 2.31', and for the eastern row, -0.86' to 1.05'. Other child burials were interspersed within the rows of adult burials. Because all of these burials lay north of the fence line that once bounded the cemetery, they are assigned to the Late Group.

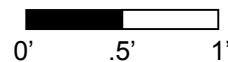


Burial #: 244

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/27/92

Drawing #: 569



Burial 245

Catalog # 1232

Datum Point: 82

Grid coordinates: S75/E85.5

Elevation of Cranium: 3.55' asl

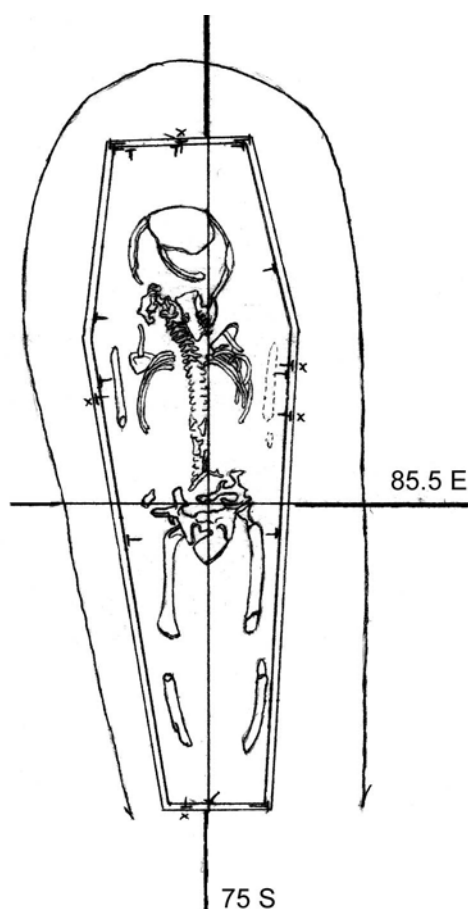
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 245 was of a child between 2 ½ and 4 ½ years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 15, about two yards to the south of the fence alignment that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. A sherd each of coarse salt-glazed stoneware and Staffordshire slipware, and clam and oyster shell fragments, were the only materials retrieved from the compacted, mottled clay loam of the grave shaft.

Excavators located the lid of the small hexagonal coffin at 3.92' asl. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. Two wood samples were taken from the coffin bottom but not analyzed for species. A photograph taken during the excavation shows three small cobbles just to the west of the head of the coffin, within the grave shaft. If these cobbles were at the surface, marking the grave, then this would have been a very shallow interment. It seems more likely that the cobbles were simply present in the fill soil matrix.

The child had been laid out supine, arms and legs extended, the head to the west. Most of the bones were poorly preserved, with the extremities missing and the remaining bones severely compressed. Copper-alloy straight pin fragments were found just east of the skull.

Because no clear evidence placed it earlier or later, Burial 245 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

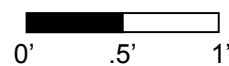


Burial #: 245

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/16/92

Drawing #: 524



Burial 246

Series 15A

Catalog # 1234

Datum Point: 73

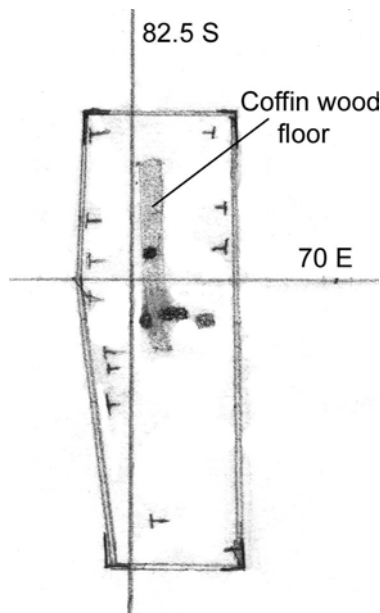
Grid coordinates: S82.5/E70

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.54' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 246 consisted of decomposed fragments of human bone in the remains of a coffin. The remains were identified as those of a child 6 months to almost 3 years old. The grave shaft contained two oyster shells, a pipe stem fragment, and a pipe bowl/foot of probable English manufacture. The four-sided coffin was encountered at an elevation of 3.67'. A small portion of the coffin bottom was preserved, at an elevation of 3.56', and a wood sample was identified as cedar. Numerous coffin nails were recorded *in situ* around the coffin perimeter.

Burial 246 overlay the center of Burial 295 (which held a woman 30 to 50 years old) by half a foot, and may have shared the same grave, though it was not oriented parallel to the woman's coffin. Burial 246 was due east of Burial 253, north of Burial 239, and just southwest of Burial 215; all three were at approximately the same elevation as Burial 246. A wide grave shaft outline was recorded in the field, apparently encompassing both Burial 295 and underlying Burial 274/280, which had been disturbed by 295. Burials 246, 239 and 215, all infants or small children, may have been buried in or adjacent to the grave shaft of Burial 295 deliberately.

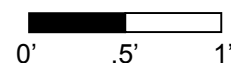


Burial #: 246

Drawn by: A.H. & Brian Van Patten

Date: 3/12/92

Drawing #: 509



Burial 247

Series 32

Catalog # 1236

Datum Point: 76

Grid coordinates: S84.5/E90

Elevation of Cranium: 3.69' asl

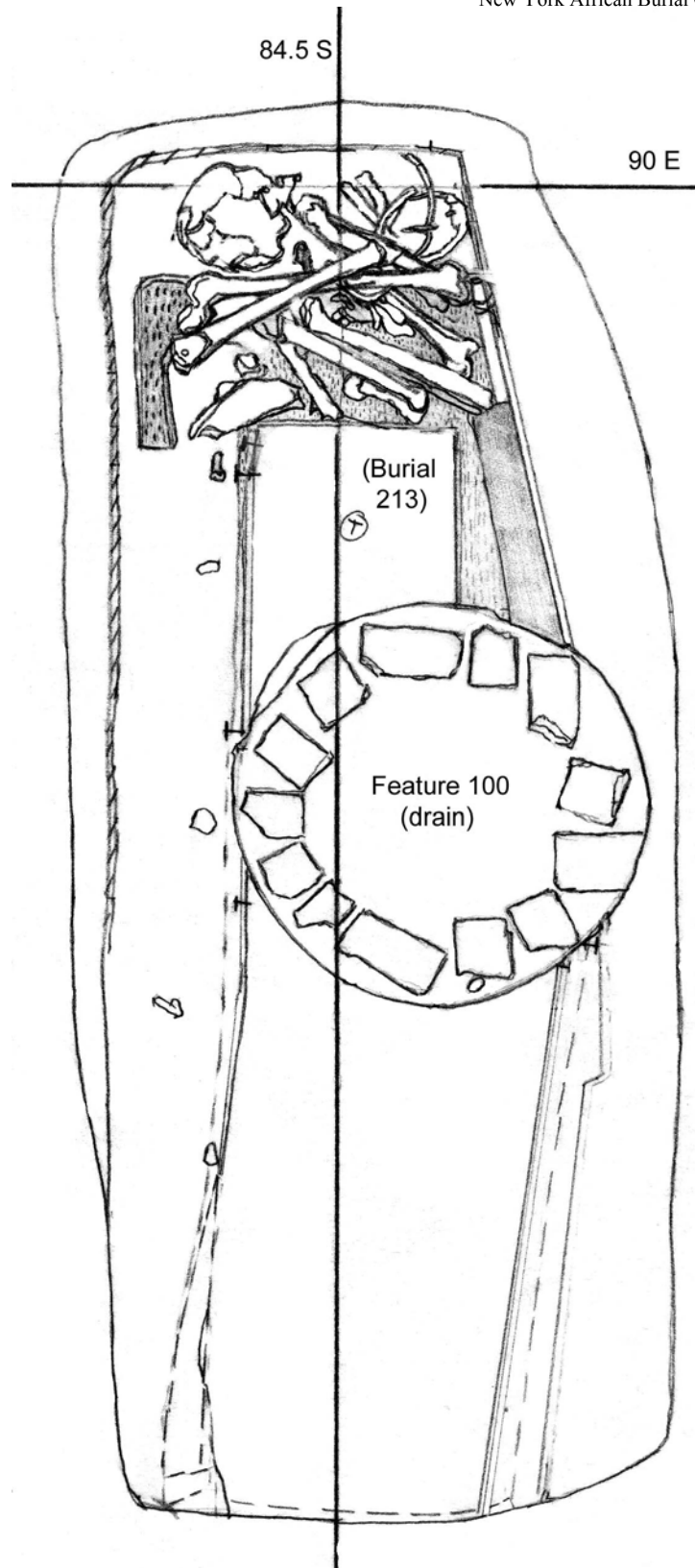
Temporal Group: Early?

Burial 247 held remains that were identified as a probable man, aged from 35 to almost 50 years old. His grave was dug up when Burial 213 was interred, and his disarticulated bones were replaced at the eastern end of the later grave. It appeared to excavators that his bones were removed and replaced with care, and that remnants of his coffin had been moved to surround the bones, as if to maintain an enclosed effect. Excavators attributed some cultural material to his grave shaft, including: 2 fragments of brick; a sherd of olive-green bottle glass; one piece each of redware and stoneware kiln furniture; and 2 sherds of salt-glazed stoneware. Two seeds were also collected, although their provenience is somewhat unclear. The grave shaft was bisected by a 19th-century brick-lined drain (designated Feature 100), that was dug completely through both overlapped burials. (Burial 247 had already been disturbed before the drain was built).

The Burial 247 coffin appears to have tapered toward the foot, though its overall shape (four-sided or hexagonal) cannot be determined. The coffin was oriented east-west. Excavators noted that Burial 247's coffin had collapsed outward, and that parts of its coffin outline were at the same level as that of Burial 213. The coffin's high elevation was 3.87', and the coffin bottom lay at 3.37'. Nails were observed and collected, and several wood samples were taken. These included two lid samples identified as cedar and pine.

Soft tissue of the individual in Burial 247 was gone by the time Burial 213 was laid to rest, since with the apparent exception of some vertebrae, bones were not articulated. Skeletal elements were in fair to poor condition. No cultural material was directly associated with them.

The Burial 213 and Burial 247 graves were parallel, though the later coffin was offset to the west. Intentional co-interment (albeit after an interval), with deliberate placement of the earlier burial's bones within the later burial, should be considered. Burial 247 may belong to a concentration of Early Group burials in this part of the cemetery; however, without knowing the coffin shape, a firm assignment to the Early Group, is not possible.

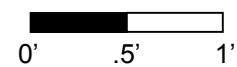


Burial #: 247

Drawn by: E.S.

Date: 4/1/92

Drawing #: 586



Burial 248

Catalog # 1237

Datum Point: 54

Grid coordinates: S71.2/E118.5

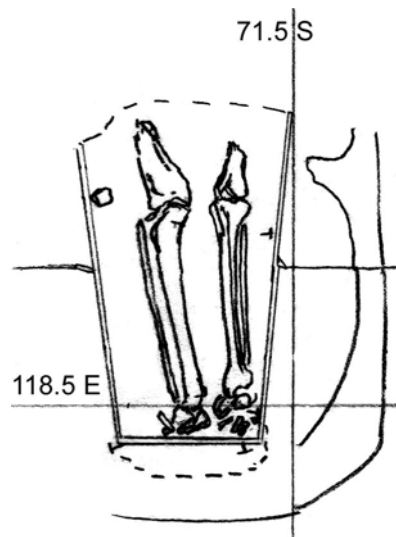
Elevation of highest point: 1.14' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 248 was the severely disturbed grave of an adolescent between 14 and 15 years old, whose sex could not be determined. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 16, several feet south of the fence line that once crossed the northern part of the cemetery. Construction had truncated this individual's remains at the distal femurs, leaving only his or her lower legs and feet. No artifacts were found in the mottled clay of the grave shaft.

The coffin lid rested at an elevation of 0.99' asl. Because it was truncated, its original shape could not be determined. The deceased had been laid out supine with his or her legs straight and head to the west.

Burial 248 was somewhat aligned with Burial 222, the grave of a probable man, which was also truncated by the construction. These two burials were lower in elevation than burials to the east, but this may have been due to the construction damage. In the absence of evidence to place it otherwise, Burial 248 has been designated a Middle Group burial.

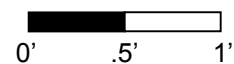


Burial #: 248

Drawn by: E.S.

Date: 3/20/92

Drawing #: 540



Burial 249

Series 15A

Catalog # 1238

Datum Point: 82

Grid coordinates: S81/E87

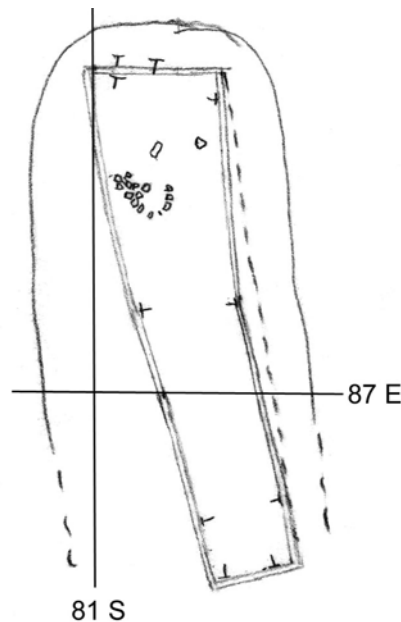
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.16' asl

Temporal Group: Early?

Burial 249 yielded the remains of an infant between 8 and 16 months old. The associated soil was described as orange-brown sand, and the outline of the grave shaft was visible except in the eastern portion.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.38', which is also the elevation recorded for the grave cut in the western portion of the burial. The bottom of the coffin was recorded at elevations of 4.07' on the west and 4.22' on the east. The coffin was four-sided and tapering toward the foot. Two nails were recorded *in situ* at the top of the head board, and eight around the perimeter at the bottom. The infant had apparently been placed with the head to the west. The remains consisted solely of teeth.

Burial 249 was at the southeast corner of Burial 250, an Early Group burial of an adult whose age and sex could not be determined. It is possible Burial 249 was placed here deliberately to associate it with Burial 250. Based on this relationship, Burial 249 has been tentatively assigned to the Early Group, though it is possible the infant burial was placed here after a more lengthy interval following Burial 250.

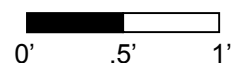


Burial #: 249

Drawn by: E.S.

Date: 3/16/92

Drawing #: 525



Burial 250

Series 15A

Catalog # 1239

Datum Point: 82

Grid coordinates: S80.5/E84

Elevation of cranium: 4.07' asl

Temporal Group: Early

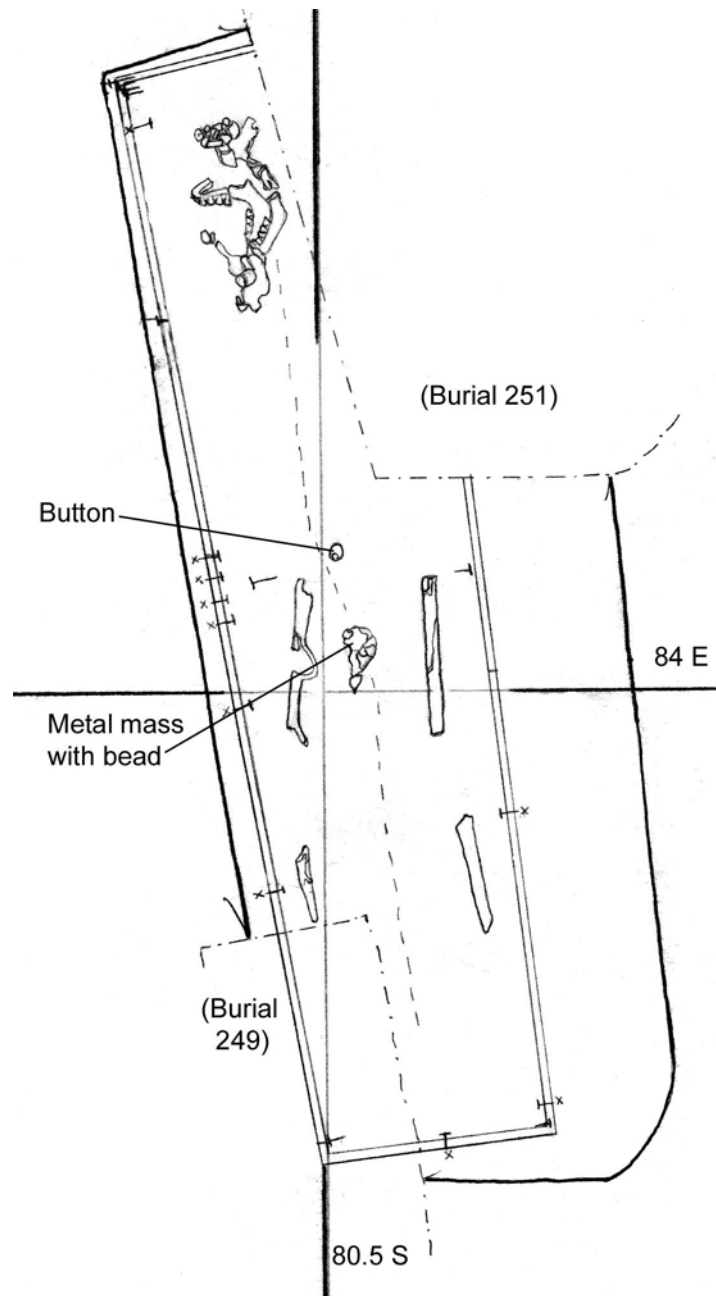
Burial 250 yielded the remains of an adult whose age and sex could not be determined. The associated soil was described as mottled clayey silt, and the coffin rested on red/orange sandy subsoil. The grave shaft of Burial 251 had cut into and disturbed the northwest corner of the coffin. The southeast corner of the grave shaft was disturbed by Burial 249, which had to be removed prior to completing the excavation of Burial 250.

A nail presumed to be from the coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 4.37 and a fragment of the lid itself was recovered from an elevation of 3.97'. No elevations were taken for the coffin bottom, but the lowest recorded elevation for the burial was 3.81'. A linear stain running east/west along the coffin bottom's midline was described as rust, and excavators also noticed that the coffin bottom appeared unusually thick, possibly due to the presence of decayed remains. Many of the nails recovered *in situ* were hammered upward through the floor, an unusual construction type within the African Burial Ground sample. The coffin was four-sided, possibly tapered toward the foot, and the deceased had been placed with the head to the west and in the supine position. The remains were in extremely poor condition, with only portions of the cranium and long bones remaining.

A button and a metal mass with a black glass bead were found in the central portion of the coffin interior, possibly near the pelvis. The copper alloy button was 20 mm in diameter and had had a braised shank (though shank loop was missing). It had a small raised "nipple" on the face. The bead was wound, of simple construction, round in shape, and dull-to-shiny opaque black. It was the only example of its type from the cemetery.



Burial 250 was cut into and partially destroyed on the northwest by Burial 251. An infant burial, Burial 249, overlay the foot of the grave of Burial 250, and it is possible this placement was deliberate. Burial 250 is placed in the Early Group due to stratigraphic position and the possible tapered coffin shape.



Burial #: 250

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/20/92

Drawing #: 541

